THE

Bombay Guardian.

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NOTICE.—*The* EDITORS *of the* BOMBAY GUARDIAN *beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher,* MR. A. DUNLOP, 21 *Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the* EDITORS *officially, and not by name, at their office* 21 *Rampart Row.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*
On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*
On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*
On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m. : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at 7 o'clock a. m.*
On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

Our Subscribers will, of course, allow us time to procure the journals published at the other presidencies, before they will expect us to exhibit to them the "Spirit of the Indian Press." We shall provide ourselves with the best journals without delay, and after a short time, there will be no deficiency in that important department of our journal.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF POLITICAL NEWS.—The Parliament of Great Britain was opened by Her Majesty, the Queen, in person on the 4th ultimo. An unusually large and earnest auditory was assembled on the occasion in the House of Lords; and the whole scene is described as one of peculiar brilliancy and grandeur. The Royal Speech will be found among our "Home News." It gives no indication of the measures which Government intend to adopt on the all-engrossing subject of Papal aggression. In this respect, it seems greatly to have disappointed the seriously attentive auditory, "to the excited feelings of whose throbbing hearts it was ill calculated to respond."

The Lords reassembled for business about 5 o'clock P. M.; and the Commons met at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Address was moved, in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Effingham, and seconded by Lord Cremorne. In the House of Commons, the Marquis of Kildare moved, and Mr. Peto seconded, the Address. According to established custom, the movers and seconders of the Address indicate, by their selection, the line of policy which Ministers mean to pursue. Applying this rule to the question uppermost in all minds—the Papal Aggression—the men selected "indicate," it has been said, "in connection with the ministerial measure, first, that it is not intended to apply to Ireland; and second, that whatever its nature, the rights of Dissenters from the Establishment, and general principles of civil and religious liberty are to be scrupulously guarded from violation." Lord Cremorne, the seconder of the Address in the Upper House, is an Irishman, and was probably selected for the office solely on that account instead of Lord Overstone, a member of the Unitarian body, and of course a Dissenter, who had been at first announced. The Marquis of Kildare is also an Irishman; and Mr. Peto a Dissenter, altho' not of the extreme school. The proceedings of both Houses in reference to the Address will be found epitomised in another column.

The Continent is filled with rumours of detected or suspected conspiracies. In Vienna a plot has been discovered, having ramifications in all Germany. The discovery was made by the Seizure of some correspondence at Cassel, by Count de Leiningen. The parties implicated appear to be landed proprietors. About twenty persons have been arrested, among whom is a retired Major. Three regiments, implicated in the plot, have been removed to the provinces. Great anxiety prevails in Italy. The Pope, it is said, meditates a second flight. At all events, he seems bent on retiring from public life, and abandoning the cares of state, for the quiet of a convent. The Cardinals are disposed to accede to his desire; and it is said that the question is now the subject of their secret councils, and that matters have proceeded so far as that the Convent where Pius IX. means to end his days has already been named. Mazzini is in Geneva, with abundance of money, actively engaged in the recruiting service of another revolution, which is to light the flame of civil war over the whole of Italy. Not to bring "the army of liberation" to an encounter with "the army of occupation," he is planning a descent on the Neapolitan coast. Garibaldi is believed to be on his way from New York to Tangiers, with two vessels full of followers, with the intention of effecting a landing at Naples when the hour comes for striking the blow. Our "Foreign Intelligence" will furnish fuller details.

"*Offer Prayer to Almighty God for England, the bulwark of our holy religion.*"

An American Governor's Proclamation during the last war with Britain.

England may not possess the mental or metaphysical philosophy of Scotland; she may not possess the mathematical or the medical science of France; she may not possess the multifarious and profound learning of the Germans; but if any nation can be called the bulwark of Protestant Christianity, it is England. In the defence of Christianity, on general grounds, the whole Christian world would look to England, spontaneously, for trusty champions. This has been the case for centuries. The Christian world has been able to confide in her good sense, in her well grounded views, in her enlightened piety, in her freedom from hazardous speculation. When "the common faith," "the faith once delivered to the saints," has been assaulted, the Christian world has not looked to Germany or Switzerland, to Holland or Denmark, but to England. More than once has she stood in what seemed to be the last breach,—has marched firmly up in the forlorn hope. In what nation has the field of argument been taken and won, by such "Soldiers of Jesus Christ" as Cumberland and Cudworth, whose incomparable works, written in confutation of the philosophy of Hobbes, which then "threatened to overthrow all the received morality and metaphysics of the ancient and modern world," convinced this infidel that he had met, in the former, with a very superior reasoner; and in the latter, with a far more accomplished scholar: or as Chillingworth whose defence of the Reformed Churches against Popery, contained in that master-piece of human reasoning, entitled "*the Religion of Protestants a safe way to salvation,*" written in refutation of the Jesuit Knott, completely "exposed the school jargon of that subtile Jesuit, and, for the first time, placed the long dispute between the two Churches upon its proper immovable ground, The BIBLE alone": or as

Butler, whose "*Analogy of Religion*" is the summing up of the Deistical Controversy that prevailed during the half of last century, and that is so important, in the history of religious literature, as the foundation of German and French infidelity: (German infidelity being founded particularly upon Tyndal and Morgan); and the first part of which *Analogy* is a complete, refutation of what Leland calls the Mortal Diests, and the second part, a complete refutation of what he calls the Immortal Deists. Yes, to England mainly has the Christian and Philanthropist looked for leaders in the great battle with the hosts of ignorance, superstition and infidelity.

But is England to maintain this high Christian pre-eminence? Is she still to exert a religious influence which shall move the entire fountains of the great deep of thought and feeling in human society? Is she to count on an indefinite extension of her moral power? These are serious questions at this moment. England is now trembling with Solicitude, not knowing what is to befal her. Her best and wisest sons, of various parties, anxiously await, for different reasons, the developments of the present session of Parliament. The interests of Christendom are at stake. After the demonstration of feeling on the part of the nation against the recent acts of Rome, "there can be no doubt," says the leading London Journal, "that Ministers will, to the best of their power and judgment, maintain the independence of the people and the dignity of the crown, and as little reason to doubt that Parliament will give effect to their wishes." But the measure which Lord J. Russell was to bring forward on the 7th ultimo. is directed against "foreign domination alone, against the assumption of territorial designations by the nominees of the Vatican." And even against such a measure, there will be a violent opposition. "Some forty or fifty Irish members," says the same Journal "may oppose it on one ground; the Manchester School and the extreme Liberal party on another; and if there are any gentlemen in the Lower House who represent that ancient body, the "Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenting Ministers," they may possibly have their own view of the question. An announcement in another quarter is so mysterious, both in grammar and sense, that we do not venture to repeat it, except in the very words:—"We understand," says a Protectionist cotemporary (the *Morning Herald*,) "that a bill is now in preparation by several influential members of the country party, not only for restraining the interference of any foreign Powers within this realm, but also for preventing the admission of British subjects into confraternities, orders in brotherhoood, or even entering into any oath or bond of allegiance to any foreign Sovereign." The Ministerial measure, then, is threatened with a double fire, going too far for the Roman Catholics and ultra-Liberals, and not far enough for the ultra-Protestant Party." It will, we greatly fear, simply prohibit territorial designation; and leave Popery to go on undermining Protestantism, both at home and abroad, and securing to itself that influence and power which Protestant England has so long exercised, but which she is now so unfaithfully allowing to slip out of her hands. An able writer has shown by a reference to the recent treaties with China, Sicily and the Spanish Colonies of South America, and also to the course of policy pursued towards our colonies, that opportunities of extending religious liberty have been thrown away, and that new barriers have been set up to the influence of British Protestantism. The writer, to which we refer, concludes his essay on this subject with these words;—"seeing by Heaven's favour we hold the first place among the nations of the earth, it ought to be our ambition, that every Briton should be able to boast that, wherever he goes, he carries with him a free Bible and a free conscience. This is the attitude we ought to assume, and we trust the Christian people of this country will compel our Government to assume that attitude. There are four demands which we ought to urge; we simply state them at present, and shall explain them afterwards: 1st, A Free Bible. 2d, Liberty to build a church, and celebrate worship, wherever there are a dozen British Protestants. 3d, Liberty to preach in the tongue of the country, and to receive Native Converts, who shall enjoy the same immunities and privileges with British Protestants. 4th, The right of Burying grounds. We are glad to see the same spirit kindling on the other side of the Atlantic. "The people of this country," says the *American Recorder*, "really ought to rise in a mass, and urge Government to make a demand for free and full toleration in Italy." Let Britain and America strike hands in this matter, and there is not a miscreant in hood or stole on the face of the earth who would dare henceforth to burn a single Bible, or hurt a hair of the head of a minister of the gospel." But until they do "strike hands in this matter," and until our Protestant country ceases to give special encouragement to Popery, nothing but the radiations of living faith in the promises of God can gild our most solemn and gloomy prospects for the future.

The nineteenth Century.—It is generally agreed, in fact it is not to be denied, that this is a wonderful century. If unconsciousness be an ordinary attribute of greatness, in this case it is wanting. The nineteenth century is not unconscious of its own greatness. Almost every one regards it as a singular felicity to live in this age of the world. Let us not suppose that every generation has entertained this high opinion if itself; for if we do but ascend into the last century, we find that there still existed some relics of the sentiment that led men to fall down and worship at the feet of time-honored antiquity. We suppose there is less of this in the world now than has ever been. Few have escaped the intoxication of the spirit of the age. There have been many tides in the affairs of men; but the impression seems very generally to prevail that there is one great *spring-tide* in the history of the world, and that we are fast nearing its flood.

The causes of the feeling to which we have alluded, are pretty manifest; two especially. The people have come up and taken their places on the platform hitherto occupied by a small minority. They have claimed as their inheritance, and obtained, the accumulated spoils gathered in the course of several thousand years in the domains of art, science and literature. Popularization is a great feature of the times; and sages, whether ancient or contemporary, are made to talk to the masses. The second main cause is the Spirit of Invention, characteristic of these times. There have been remarkable discoveries made, at intervals, for the last five or six centuries. But the passion for discovery, in that small portion of mankind that was then awake, divided the day with the passion for antiquity. It was germinant then; it now predominates. Those centuries were indispensable as forerunners of this our century. Viewed from our present standing point they are seen to be introductory. None of them came into existence for itself alone; but they linked themselves one to another, in order that at last all might link themselves to that eminence in time which we now occupy. Compare the printing press in the 15th—18th centuries, with the printing press in the 19th century. The seed is put in the ground with reference to a future fruit-laden tree; and the types of Faust were cut with reference to the exigencies and the triumphs of the present age. God asserts his foreknowledge abundantly in the mode in which he governs mankind; and his providence while it fails not to follow hard upon the need of mankind, in fruit, just as certainly goes before it, in seed. It is thus that it deserves the name of *providence*. It was for the sake of the all-pervading, all-connecting commerce of this day, that the mariner's compass was discovered six centuries ago. In a most important sense, the facts that crowd our newspapers in 1851 account for the unquenchable ardor of Christopher Columbus. But this is not only the day of the maturity of past inventions; the spirit of invention pervades the common mind, and reveals itself in discoveries that come unpreluded, and take every body by surprise. In the very air we breath, and water we drink, and earth we tread on, have been discovered secrets of which the remotest conception did not enter the minds of our progenitors from Adam downward. The highest intellectual-

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ities strive to perfect the mode of doing the meanest things; and the humblest of laborers is more ministered to than Xerxes himself was. We do'nt know whether the Californian mines are intended to furnish every man with a crown of gold; but in some sense every man finds in the treasury of the nineteenth century a crown provided for him, with jewels that would have excited the envy of a Cræsus and a Cleopatra.

We come now to the question for the sake of which we have written the foregoing remarks. Are the characteristics mentioned, good or evil? All will at once exclaim, good, unquestionably good. Some will say, not only good, but best. Others will say, not best, but tending to the best.

We allow there is good in what we have been referring to; but we affirm unhesitatingly that there is evil. And we are the more forward to point out, as we now proceed to do, the evil tendencies of the present time, because there is, as we have said, a kind of intoxication in the time itself that opposes itself to any thing like a spirit of apprehension. The self adulation of the age suffers no dust to gather on any memorial of its own greatness; but the things that betoken danger are admonished to keep out of sight. Thus the danger and the necessity of admonition increase together.

If it could be shown that man is morally right, that the love of duty is his controlling principle, that the love of God predominates in him over the love of self, then of course we might bid him God speed in his present career. His inventions then would be inventions (using the word literally) of the wisdom and goodness of God; and would all tend to make him a more fit servant of his maker and a benefactor of his fellow men. But we in conjunction with all whose one standard is the word of God, hold that man is not morally right. There is a great Christian principle set forth in the following sentences. "Let a man become a fool that he may be wise." "If we be dead with him, we shall also live with him." "But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ." The heights of Beulah can only be reached through the vale of humiliation. There is to be a millenium for the race; but that millenium must be ushered in by an hour of darkness, an hour of chaos. It shall be no otherwise with humanity as a whole, than it is with individuals. No matter how favored by circumstances and by education, still the individual has not been found, as we believe, who could attain to the perfection of his being by the simple expansion of his powers. He must undergo an inner death, go back to the beginning and be born again. Every one that has accepted this doctrine from the lips of Christ, must perceive, on the slightest reflection, that no prodigies of steam or felicity of electricity, no physical, no intellectual, no social triumphs can ever bring mankind into its proper millenium. The delusive dream of its own greatness, is the greatest of all hindrances to the true exaltation of the human race. Now the wonderful distinctions of the time we live in are of a nature to confirm men in the notion of their own power, sagacity, sufficiency and glory. What is wanted for man is a conviction of his own helplessness and sinfulness, a something that shall make him cry out, "Oh wretched man that I am!" Just in the degree in which the happiness and true perfection of the species are desirable, is it desirable that men should be stripped of every hope connected with the idea of their own greatness. And in that same degree should the manifold triumphs of these latter days awaken in thoughtful minds the question "Are these things to be rejoiced in or deplored?"

There is unquestionably a glorious inheritance reserved in heaven for the family of man, even the new Jerusalem which shall descend in the fulness of time to make the whole earth radiant with the very glory of heaven. This crown of infinite excellence is suspended on high, till humanity has learned to stay the pride of its own greatness, and yield up all its honors, and its riches, and its strength, and its inventions at the feet of the crucified One. But how far is man from this in the year 1851. What do we see? Man is making a new Jerusalem of his own "clear as crystal"; and "they are bringing the glory and honor of the nations into it"; and all the tribes of the earth are gathering at the metropolis of the world to witness the glorification of humanity. It is not that God may be exalted and themselves diminished that men of every nation, tribe and tongue, are hastening by millions to that great city, bearing with them the choicest evidences of their industry, their taste, their sagacity; but that they may witness something more resembling the apotheosis of civilized man, than any thing that has ever yet taken place on this earth. Were all who are assembling there Christians of an apostolic stamp, yet would their piety be exposed to a fearful check from the combined, unprecedented and insidious influences of the occasion.

That the providence of God has had something to do with the intellectual and physical triumphs of these times, we have already admitted. But the will of God never was that man should derive from them, aliment for his pride and self-sufficiency. This however with one or two other aspects of this general subject, we reserve for another occasion.

Recent Progress of Oriental Research.—The progress of Oriental investigation for some time past has been not the least remarkable feature of these days of restless energy and action. We can easily remember the time when the appearances of any first-class work on Oriental literature formed quite an era in the public mind—at least that portion of it that takes any interest in such subjects. But within the last ten years or so there has been a rapid succession of important discoveries and able works, which exalt the present time, in point of deep research, above even the age in which the accurate learning of Wilkins, and the brilliant genuis of Jones combined to shed the first lustrous gleam on the long hidden mind of the ancient East, or that in which the Schlegels in Germany nobly commenced that school of philosophical criticism, whose disciples continue day by day to wax both in numbers and zeal. Now, without running into that pedantry which, to the general reader, is of all pedantries the most intolerable—the pedantry of Orientalism—we should like from time to time, briefly to chronicle the progress of discovery and point out some of the more important applications of the results attained. Apart from the interest which every educated European will take in the subject when divested of intricate details, we are encouraged to bring it forward by the fact that an increasing number of the more active spirits of the Native community lend a prompt and attentive ear to every judgment which is pronounced regarding their ancient literary monuments by the Colleges and learned Societies of Europe. Should we ever slip into details somewhat minute, we trust our European friends will pardon us, for the sake of those Native eyes to which these particulars will be all interesting and significant,—and fitted moreover, we would fain trust, to aid in the emancipation of Indian mind and teach the quickened intellect its high functions and its solemn responsibilities.

Among the most remarkable trophies of successful Oriental investigation that have recently been reared, we would mention the edition of the first book of the Rig Veda, containing both the Sanskrit text and commentary—a noble work of nearly 1000 pages, highly creditable both to the indefatigable editor, Dr. Max Müller, and the East India Company under whose patronage it has been issued. Almost simultaneously with the above there has appeared a translation into English by the first of English Sanskrit Scholars, Professor H. H. Wilson,—containing a long introduction in which are elaborately discussed the age of the Vedas and the civilization, habits, and history of the ancient Hindu race. Next to a portion of the Old Testament the Vedas are probably the oldest writings extant. They have been referred by able writers to the 14th century B. C.; but even if we suppose them in part as late as the 5th or 6th century B. C., still how deeply interesting to every student of history and the human mind to read and ponder this wondrous record "covered" (we think the language is Burke's) "with the awful hoar of immemorable ages," disclosing the opinions—the manners—and the institutions, social,

political and religious—of a people who were mighty, twenty-five or thirty centuries ago. Long has this name *Veda* been an awfully mystic word, and a hundred millions have continually bowed their minds and hearts at its real or supposed utterances. The muttered voice of the dread oracle is now articulate—the mystic words have found their interpreter; what is their message? and whence?

But we are reaching more than one Veda. There are four Vedas, and three of them are wholly or in part before the world. The second Veda has been ably rendered into German by Benfey, along with an introduction, index, and glossary. Of the Yajur Veda there are two forms or parts—the White and the Black, and the former is now in the course of publication by Dr. Albrecht Weber, of Berlin. Historical and geographical results of a very important kind have been attained by this diligent scholar. For example, he thinks he has demonstrated from the Yajur Veda, that those celebrated personages Rama, Sita, Arjuna, &c. with whose adventures all India rings to this day, are not, as has been generally supposed, real historical men and women, exaggerated into heroes and demi-gods, but purely mythical beings from first to last, like those early Kings of Persia round whose names the genius of Firdusi has flung a magic charm that renders them familiar as household words, both to the Persian Musulman and Indian Parsee, but which the touch of criticism completely dissenchants and dissipates.

We pass on, leaving for the present the great work of Gorresio on the celebrated Epic poem the Ramayana, and the vast stores of information amassed in Lassen's "Indian Antiquities," *(Indische Alterthumskunde)* unnoticed, to glance at the recent progress of investigation among the ancient monuments of the Parsees. The greatest of living authorities on Zend literature is the French professor Burnouf. For a good many years past, however, he has retired from the scene of his earlier triumphs to devote himself to the study of Sanskrit. In the meantime others have followed in the path so ably opened up by him some fifteen years ago. Dr. Rudolph Roth has very skilfully conducted the Veda and the Zendavesta—the ancient Indian and the ancient Persian Record—and he finds them cast important light upon each other. It is he mainly, who has shewn the lists of the Kings and Warriors of ancient Iran to be purely mythological, so as to necessitate the confession that of the history of the Persian race, we know simply nothing before the age of Cyrus in the 6th century B. C. Among recent labourers in this field, Professor Brockhaus has published an edition of the greater part of the Zendavesta in Roman characters along with an index and glossary—a work which considerably helps the investigation forward. One of the most active Zend scholars is Professor Spiegel of Erlangen, and a letter from him dated 9th November 1850, contains the following important announcement. "My edition of the Zendavesta is in the press. The imperial printing press at Vienna has cast the Zend and Pahlavi letters, and I hope the edition will be both cheap and elegant. The first part of it will be issued from the press in the course of 1851." Professor Spiegel intends to follow up the work now referred to with a new translation of the whole. Hitherto the sense of the Zend books has been in the highest degree enigmatical—in no language, European or Indian, does there exist a satisfactory version. The only accessible Gujarati translation is repudiated by many of the Parsees themselves; and we cannot but note it on passing as a remarkable fact, that so shrewd and active-minded a race should at this moment be utterly unable to state what are the doctrines which their sacred books contain, and which they themselves regard as a message from above. But if Professor Spiegel live, the mystic volume will be interpreted, and the theology of Zoroaster at length stand open to the world.

> Sit mihi fas audita loqui, sit numine Vestro
> Pandere res alta terra et caligone mersas!

We have no time to speak of Rawlinson—the great work he has done, and the great work he hopes to do; nor of Layard; and we conclude with a single reflection. It is a significant fact that important discoveries of the kind now referred to should be made contemporaneously with so many vast innovations of a physical and outward kind. We live in an era of change—even Eastern mind is feeling the general impulse, and the mental revolutions that so many things tend to hasten, seem the mightiest of all. Chaos is invaded—the sleep of ages is broken—*fit ex Oriente lux.*

THE FESTIVAL OF THE HOOLY.—The Hooly festival is one of the greatest of the Hindoo holidays, and yet in respect to the origin of none of their great feasts is less information to be derived from natives than in regard to the Hooly. The Brahmans, who are supposed to be the depositaries of all the secrets of the Hindoo faith, can give no information about it, but refer you to some modern story trumped up about a female demon, who was killed by one of their gods, and had this boon granted her at the time of her decease that she should be worshipped on a particular day every year; but the ancient standard books of the Brahmanical religion say nothing on the subject. The real fact of the matter is that the Hooly is an old Hindoo festival, established long ere the Brahmans entered the country, and which popular feeling has obliged them to adopt, just in the same way as the ancient Roman festival of the Saturnalia has been canonized, and turned into the modern Carnival. That the Hooly is a festival of the same kind as the Carnival can admit of no manner of doubt with any one who has witnessed both. Passing one day some years ago through a part of the Bombay Bazaar in which there were a great many Portuguese inhabitants during the Carnival season, we saw them all disorderly running about with their bodies and clothes covered with yellow and red fringments, just as those of the Hindus now are. On asking a respectable native what all this meant, he replied, that it was nothing but the Feeringy Hooly.

But it may still be asked what is the Hooly intended to celebrate? and no more natural answer can be given than that it is a festival instituted for the purpose of welcoming the advent of spring, the season in which nature again puts forth its energies, causing the trees to bud and blossom, and "the birds to sing on the branches"—in which God "renews the face of the earth." The Saturnalia, the Carnival and the Hooly are one, intended originally, by innocent mirth to welcome the vernal season, but perverted by human depravity into seasons of riot and licentiousness. To celebrate the Hooly the Hindus erect a plaintain or castor oil tree, which they consecrate and term the Hooly goddess; and before which they utter all manner of disgusting and obscene words, on the supposition that such language is pleasing to the impure genius; after which they finish all by making a bonfire of the object of worship of the festival; all the most respectable Hindus used to join more or less in this revelling, but, thanks to the better spirit engendered by intercourse with Christians, many of the educated natives are now heartily ashamed of the fooleries and obscenities of the festival. Some have written against it in the *Prabhakur* and other native Newspapers; and tracts written by Hindoos have been published against it. Two prize Essays on the subject in Marathi were published a year ago, copies of which are now to be had at the American press; both of these Essays are the composition of natives, who are anxious for the abolition of the riot, at least, of the festival. Indeed the police in Bombay, we believe, some years ago did interfere to put down those exhibitions among the Marwaris, which are shamelessly paraded through the streets in places where no Europeans live; some of the natives have advised a farther interference. It is for them to come boldly forward in this matter, and there can be no doubt when a majority of respectable natives shall ask the government to interfere, their rulers will not be remiss in seconding their reforming efforts. They must in the first place do the principal work of embuing the minds of their countrymen with a disgust and abhorrence of such obscenities in all circumstances, and thus prepare the way for a real and effective excercise of authority.

As the Spring commences sooner in this country than in England, it may not have occurred to some of our readers that the May Pole may have had an origin similar to the Hooly tree, and been intended to welcome Spring, when the flowery carpetting of the meadows inspires the minds of the rural population with a hilarity which leads them to exhibit their joyous feelings in mirthful frolics.

The Jewish Passover was also a vernal festival. It served first, indeed, the great end of reminding the Jews of their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, the spring tide of their existence as a nation, and of leading them to look forward to Him, who, as the Lamb of God, should take away the sin of the world, and give a new direction to the hopes of man; yet we must ever remember that the God of grace is also the God of Nature, and that by one Institution he can accomplish various ends; so that the sheaf of the first fruits offered at the passover, besides its typical reference to Him who, as the bread of life, was to descend from heaven, might also be intended to teach gratitude to the God who "gives us day by day our daily bread."

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, March 7TH.

Mr. Unposted Cadet Fletcher, who arrived in Bombay about a year ago, and was attached to do duty with the VIIIth Regt. N. I. has deserted the army, and made his escape from Bombay in the American ship *Zenobia*; leaving behind him a large amount of debt. He left the harbor in a bunder-boat, previously to the sailing of the Ship, and anchored off Angria's Colaba to await her arrival. When the Pilot, bailiffs, and creditors left the vessel, the bunder-boat immediately went alongside, and he was received on board. His scandalous conduct has grieved many; as he brought many excellent letters of introduction to Bombay, and is accompanied by his otherwise unprotected and widowed mother.

—The *Bombay Gazette* informs us that the very spirited "Young Indians," who have recently made a most successful effort in the cause of Native Female Eudcation, propose to form the nucleus of an institution for the worthy object of popularising Science among the middle and lower classes of natives. The suggestions contained in the article to which we allude, must commend themselves to the friends of native improvement.

— *The Telegraph and Courier*, in noticing a paper in course of circulation for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of those who feel interested in securing an adequate supply of water for the use of the inhabitants of the Presidency, shows us in a tabulated and comparative form the number of wells for public use on the Esplanade, and the depth of water which they have contained at stated periods during the last six years; from which it appears that six new wells were sunk during 1850, and that the depth of water at present in most of the wells bears a satisfactory ratio to the number of feet and inches at an earlier period in former years when the rains were heavier than last monsoon, and that the aspect of the water question is not so alarming as has been apprehended.

— *The highly accomplished* Professor of History and Belles Letters in the Elphinstone College, is writing a series of papers containing "a short account of the Origin of the Elphinstone Institution." The papers promise to be exceedingly interesting in point of matter, and we are sure they will be admirable for classical elegance of style. We hope to be permitted to republish the series, when it is completed. The subject is to be treated in four chapters under the following heads:—

I. General proceedings of the Bombay Government and of the Native Education Society, in reference to English Education 1822—35.

II. Origin and progress of the Central English School 1824—40.

III. The Elphinstone College during the period of its separate existence 1835—40.

IV. An account of the amalgamation of the School and College in 1840, with a view of the system of Education then proposed to be pursued in the *new* Elphinstone (Native Education) Institution.

— The *Madras Athenæum* mentions the departure by the *Devonshire*, of the Revd. Mr. Johnston, of the Free Church Mission. Ill health, brought on by arduous exertions in the Missionary cause, has necessitated a temporary return to his native land.

SATURDAY, March 8TH.

—A correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier says*:—

"We understand that communications have at length been opened between the Governor General and Dost Mahomed Khan—the object of which is the surrender to the British authorities of the treacherous Affghan Sultan Mahomed Khan, who betrayed Lieut. Colonel Lawrence and his family into the hands of Chutter Sing at the commencement of the late Campaign.

Notwithstanding the relationship existing between Dost Mahomed and the Traitor, good hopes are entertained of the Governor General's demands being acceded to—in which case amicable relations may be once more established between the Affghans and the British Government."

— The *Calcutta Citizen* gives the following intelligence from Nepaul, "the accuracy of which may be relied upon":—

"An attempt at a change of ministry *more Nepalico* has been just detected. The plot was to murder Jung Bahadoor on his way to Durbar, but intimation of the intended *coup d'etat* was conveyed to Jung during the night by his brother Bung, the late minister. Steps were immediately taken to defeat the machinations of the conspirators, the principals of whom were arrested on the following day, and confessed their guilt. Their names are Mahil a Sahib, brother of the Maharaj General Budreehur Singh, own brother to Jung, General Jay Behadoor his cousin, and Khanjee Khuttree lately returned with him from England. Overtures were made to seduce the troops from their fidelity, but without effect, and the affair seems to be at an end.

"It had been known for some days that General Jay was plotting something, but Buddreehur was not suspected of being implicated. It is said that the party returned from England had been spreading all sorts of reports about Nepaul prejudicial to General Jay, which was the cause of his hatching this conspiracy."

— The *Bombay Gazette* is given to understand:—

That on Mr. A. Bell taking his seat next month at the Council Board, on the occasion of the retirement of the Hon'ble J. P. Willoughby, Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government in the General Department, will be appointed to the vacancy left by Mr. Bell in the Sudder Adawlut, and that Mr. W. E. Frere, Judge at Surat, will become Secretary in Mr. Lumaden's place.

— The *Kurrachee Advertiser* thus notices the departure from that place, by the Steamer *Bombay*, of Ibrahim Khan, Bahadoor:—

This Gentleman has been long British Agent at Bahawulpoor, and during the late Mooltan Campaign rendered good service to the cause of our Government. He proceeds to Europe on leave for two years, drawing his full salary for that period. His chief object is to be present in time to witness the grand exhibition. He is accompanied by Moonshee Syed Abdoolah, who is also in receipt of his full allowances for the same period as Peer Ibrahim. The civility shown by the latter to all Europeans visiting Bahawulpoor is well known in Scinde, at any rate, and the letters with which he is supplied will, we believe, obtain for him the same at the hands of our countrymen.

The same journal states that the unusual number of Travellers arriving at Kurrachee from the Punjab and N. W. Provinces is a sure sign that the advantages which the Indus affords, to all proceeding to Bombay or Europe, is being felt, and we doubt not, that ere long there will be call for more Steamers than three on the line, per month.

— The H. C. Steam Packet *Victoria*, Lieutenant J. Rennie, Commander, with the London Mail of the 7th Feb., anchored in the harbor about noon.

The following are the names of the passengers who have arrived by her.—

Colonel G. P. LeMessurier, Bo. A.; Captain H. W. Evans, Bo. A.; J. Child, Esq., M. C. S., left at Aden; John Parsons, Esq.; Mr. Crisp; Mr. Clarke Buckmaster; Mr. Dodson.—*2nd Class.*—Mr. Sconce, Midshipman I. N.; Madame Casimier, and four children; M. Casimier; Hajee Soomar, from Aden, and three Native servants; Wm. Penton, from Aden, and a native servant.

MONDAY, March 10TH.

A very violent thunder-storm passed over Bombay on Saturday night, accompanied by a slight fall of rain. The following is the Observatory Report of it:—

The temperature of the atmosphere was very high, for this season of the year, on the afternoon of 7th, reaching as high as 92°; and the range of the Barometer was also rather unusual being from 29. 80 to 19. 87; about this time the difference between the temperature of the air Therm. and the wet bulb Ther. was 19°0 which showed a very unusual dryness of the atmosphere. The Electrometer exhibited a slight increase of Electricity; and the sky throughout the day was overcast with *Cirrious haze*. At sunset, dark but low banks of clouds were observed along the whole of the Western horizon from behind which Lightning continually flashed from 7. P. M., until 4. A. M., at intervals of from 8 to 15 Seconds.

Throughout the day of the 8th, the sky was much clouded, particularly in the N. and W. with cirri and cirriostrati; and the Sun set behind these clouds which gave them a very lurid appearance, but at this time the sky to the East was remarkably clear. And the only instrument that at all indicated the coming of the storm, was the Vertical Force Magnetometer, as it, in all cases, is effected when any great *hygrometric change in the atmosphere* is about to take place. From Sunset the sky appeared to gradually clear up, although sheet lightning flashed continually in all directions, in the horizon until 8 P. M. when a large and extensive Thunder Cloud came up from the S. and quickly extended itself to the W. of Zenith; and immediately the Electrometer became affected. At 8. 30 P. M. vivid Lightning was seen to flash in the S. and along the W. horizon, and distant, but loud thunder was heard from the same directions. Both the Lightning and thunder rapidly approached the zenith, and passed on to the N. W. or against the direction of the wind, where they continued till about 1. A. M. The N. W. appeared to be the focus of direction; and the characteristics of the Lightning was forked, and running in brilliant Silver White Streams along the contour of the clouds, which latter were unusually high in the atmosphere.

Another Thunder Cloud also came up from the S. about 11 P. M. and like the foregoing one it over-spread the sky and passed gradually on towards the N. The Lightning from the cloud although not so intense as from the former cloud, flashed with greater rapidity, continued much longer, and each flash was followed by louder claps of thunder, which did not cease until 1. 0. A. M. About 2. 30, The lightning followed by crashing peals of thunder returned towards the Zenith and the N. E. until a little before Sun rise at which time it passed off towards the N. E.; and the claps of thunder were heard to rumble long afterwards along the hills to the N. E.

Since the erection of the Electrometer, in December 1849, no Thunder Storm, nor monsoon gale, affected the instrument so much as the electricity of this Storm; for the length of the sparks, when the Storm was at its greatest intensity, (about 9. 10. P. M.) was $\frac{4}{5}$ of an inch, by Ronald's spark-measure, and Henly's Electrometer showed 30°, being equal to 3000 divisions of Volta's No. 1 Electrometer.

The direction of the wind during the first Storm (from 8 P. M. to 1 A. M. was between N. and N. W., and its greatest force was 5lbs. pressure, on the square foot, between 10 and 11 P. M. From 1 A. M. to 6 A. M. it was between E. and N., and its greatest force occurred at 4. 15. A. M., the pressure being 5lbs.

No more than 0. 04., inches of rain fell throughout the Storm, at the Observatory.

Magnetic Observatory, 19th March 1351.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

— The following Advertisement appears in our daily cotemporaries:—

Additional Steam Communication.—In order to accommodate the extra number of Passengers expected to leave Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, for England in April, one of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's large Steamers is intended to start from Calcutta on the 21st April, as an extra vessel for Suez; and one of the Company's Steamers from Southampton to Alexandria also as an extra vessel, on the 1st of May—to meet and convey the Passengers direct to Southampton.

— The *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"We hear that an order, prohibiting Officers from being concerned in the management of Joint Stock Banks, will positively be issued very soon. The Court of Directors are said to be unanimous as to the necessity for the measure."

— The *Lahore Chronicle* records the following outrage:—

We regret to record the perpetration of a daring outrage at Peshawur on the evening of the 19th. It appears that Miss Curling, daughter of Dr. Curling, Superintending Surgeon at Peshawur, was out taking her

evening ride, accompanied by Captain F. Grantham, of H. M. 98th regiment, when they were suddenly attacked near a village by four or five men, supposed to have been Khyberees, who compelled the lady to dismount from the horse, and on resistance being made by Captain Grantham, wounded that officer in six or seven places so severely, that his life is despaired of. The horses were seized and carried off, and the robbers made good their escape; meanwhile Miss Curling returned to cantonments on foot to tell her sad tale. Although this outrage took place about dusk in the evening, the body of Captain Grantham was not brought into Peshawur before 11 o'clock P. M. It is said that this occurred within two miles of the Quarter Guard of the 71st N. I., and close to a village where no doubt the villains had been lurking all day; perhaps for many days; and as it is difficult to discover the real perpetrators of the deed, we see no mode of putting a stop to such outrages, unless the heads of villages are made answerable, and in the present instance especially, we think a little of "Avitabile's summary justice" might be exercised with wholesome effect. It is high time some steps were taken towards checking the depredations of these lawless villains, but, unless they are treated as the barbarians they prove themselves to be, we have little hope of any security for the unfortunates at Peshawur. We have heard from various quarters of the danger existing there after nightfall: people never retire to rest without being well armed, and those who are in the habit of dining out, send their beds, as it is not safe to return home. A pretty state of things truly, even at Peshawur!

We have since learnt; that it was found necessary to amputate one of Captain Grantham's hands at the wrist, and that but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

TUESDAY—MARCH 11TH.

—The Committee of the district Benevelent Society met on Friday last at the Dhurrumsalla.

The Secretary laid the following Statements before the meeting viz:

A statement of the Cash account of the Society shewing a balance in favor of the Society on 1st March of Rs. 3,877,13,10.

A statement shewing the present number of Inmates in the Dhurrumsalla, as follows.

63 Blind.
78 Leprous.
126 Lame, Aged, or Diseased.
62 Children (destitute.)
329 Total.

Resolved.—That the Statements now submitted to the meeting be recorded.

Considered a proposal from the Committee of the Schools of Industry, regarding the reception therein, free of charge, of some of the Boys residing in the Dhurrumsalla, who are capable of labour.

Resolved.—That a list of these Boys be furnished to the Committee of the Schools of Industry for their consideration, and that arrangements be made for the carrying out of the proposal, on the receipt of the Committee's decision in respect to the list so furnished.

Total income during 1850..... Rs. 24,023 13 9
Total expenditure. „ ..... Rs. 11,404 5 0

Surplus income to the amount of Rs. 10,000 has been invested in Government paper.

—The Poona Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* mentions that the "Census has just been completed, and as far I can learn, the number of inhabitants residing in camp on the 28th ultimo, of all nations, countries, and castes, amounted to upwards of thirty thousand."

—The *Madras Advertiser* has the following,—We learn from the *U. S. Gazette* that the Commander-in-Chief has determined on leaving India and has applied to be relieved in June.—

—The *Calcutta Englishman* gives the following annual travelling charge of the Governor-General for the last six years:—

1845-46,	.....Co.'s Rs.	750,000.
1746-47,	..... „	461,000.
1847-48,	..... „	273,000.
1848-49,	..... „	409,000.
1849-50,	..... „	550,000.
1850-51,	(estimated at) ..... „	400,000.

The first year includes presents made to native Princes &c. but we do not find a similar item in any part of the subsequent period, nor does this account include the use of Government steam vessels at sea, or on the rivers. This, be it remembered, occurs under a Government which makes financial difficulty an excuse for all kinds of savings, and cuttings, and clippings, a Government which has just suffered one of the first of living botanists to return home with his task incomplete, because it cannot afford him five hundred rupees a-month for his travelling expenses.

—The *Kurrachee Advertiser* says:—That our new Commissioner is eminently a practical man is apparent from the changes passing daily under our observation. The public Officers appear to have been altogether remodelled and the senseless system or want of system introduced by Mr. Pringle is about to be numbered among the things that were. We can heartily and honestly congratulate the Scinde community on the improved state of public affairs.

WEDNESDAY—MARCH 12TH.

—The *Telegraph & Courier* thus announces the death of Captn. J. D. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers:—

The melancholy event occurred in Camp near Umballa on the 28th of February. The name of this officer was brought prominently before the public in 1849, in connection with his book on the Punjab, and his removal, consequent on the publication of that work, from Political employment. From a friend of the deceased officer we have learned the following particulars of his career. Captain Cunningham, was a son of Allan Cunningham, the well known Scottish poet, and Clerk of the Works to Sir Francis Chantrey; he received his appointment in the Company's service, as did his brother Major Alexander Cunningham also of the Engineers, through the influence of Sir Walter Scott, while the great novelist was on a visit to London. After giving an interesting account of his career, the article concludes with these words;—It adds, if possible, to our regret for Captain Cunningham's death, that he was called away just as prospects of advancement and usefulness were again opened to him, for he had been recently appointed Executive Engineer of the Meerut Division.

—The *Lahore Chronicle* informs us that the account of the contributions to the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, have been finally closed, as far as the Punjab is concerned, and the Governor General has been pleased to convey his thanks to the Central Committee at Lahore. It appears that the contributions of the native Chiefs have not been valued at more than Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 16,000 are put down as the share of Maharaja Goolab Sing. The other Chiefs, who forwarded articles to be transmitted to the Exhibition, are the Maharaja of Puttala, the Rajas of Naba, Jheend, and Wuzeer Sing, the Ranee Sookhan, the Nawab of Mulhair Kotela, and the Nawab of Mumdote.

The sums expended by the Lahore Committee extended to about Rs. 15,000, while the purchases made at Goojrat, Julundhur, Loodeeana, and Kangra, amount to some 600 more. The total value of the contributions from the Punjab and its dependencies, therefore, may be set down as about Rs. 42,000 a very small sum considering the really magnificent specimens of Kashmeer and other manufactures, that will assist in representing India in the Crystal Palace, the completion of which will probably be announced by the incoming Mail.

THURSDAY—MARCH, 13TH.

—The Annual Meeting of the *Bombay Education Society* was held yesterday at Byculla. The Lady Patroness, Viscountess Falkland attended and distributed the prizes.

From the Report it appears that the actual receipts for the year including the Interest drawn on the various Funds amount to 35,197-1-9.

The actual expenditure in every branch amounts to 36,729-15-2

The committee are happy to be able to report more favourably this year than last on the state of the finances. On the 31st December 1849 the expenditure had exceeded the receipts by no less than 4,000 Rupees. On the 31st December 1850 by only 1,559 Rupees.

STATE OF SCHOOLS.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Present for Examination...	135	125
In Infant School...	13	2
Absent with leave...	4	0
Absent without leave...	1	0
In Hospital...	22	17
Total.....	175	144
Admitted during the year.....	19	24
Discharged and left School...	23	19
Deceased...	1	3

—The Surat Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says;—

The plan of the Government, that every 10 bales of Cotton of a 100, should be searched before they are exported to Bombay to see if there be any stones or seeds of Cotton placed in the centre of the bales as has often been the case with Cotton planters of Goojrat, was a most beneficial one, but I am greatly mortified to hear that the persons invested with the above responsible charge, are instead of fulfilling their duty, assiduously engaged in making a good fortune. I beg to attract the attention of the Surat *Coteal* to the above hints.

— The *Delhi Gazette* gives us the following information :—

We have received intelligence of a gallant skirmish, in which the rear guard of Walsh's regiment, the 2nd Punjaub Infantry, consisting of only fifty sepoys, and fourteen sowars, repulsed the attack of not less than three hundred Wuzerees, horse and foot. The regiment was marching from Nurree to Bunnoo, when they heard firing in the rear, and Lieutenant Eckford was sent back to make the necessary dispositions. He found that the enemy had made a dash in the hope of carrying off the baggage, but the little party showed a firm front and held their ground. Lieutenant Eckford ordered the sowars to advance right and left on the flanks of the enemy, and throwing a few files out in front as skirmishers, moved on through the pass. The enemy however had no stomach for fighting under such conditions, and made for the hills, their horses climbing the steep paths like goats. Having obtained a considerable elevation, they halted, and prepared to receive the expected rush of our troops, but the latter were too wary to fall into the trap. Having defeated the object of the attack, the rear guard were ordered to rejoin the head quarters of the regiment, which they effected with the loss of a sowar's horse, the jezails being too distant to do further execution, though the bullets occasionally pattered amongst the rocks through which the small party were threading their way. Had they attempted to stand on the defensive, instead of giving the Wuzerees the alternative of no fight, no plunder, there is but little doubt that the result would have been very different.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—On the evening of last Friday, issued the first number of a new Newspaper in English, called the *Bombay Guardian*, which is to be published every Friday; and while acknowledging the receipt of a copy of it, we congratulate our new brother, with the wish that, supported with due respect and affection by this widely spread population, it may thrive and live long,—and may merit the praise of fulfilling the ends of its establishment. It will be taken up principally with the affairs of the Christian Religion; and as it also promises to show full regard to publishing advertisements, commercial intelligence, and articles on political and scientific subjects, it is hoped that it will be well supported by its subscribers. We shall with great pleasure give to our brother the *Chabook* for his paper in Exchange.

From the JAM-I-JUMSHED *of the 12th Instant.*

An English paper, called the *Bombay Guardian*, will now issue from the *Bombay Gazette Press*, once a week. Its first number was already out last Friday. Its form is like that of the *London Home News*; and the work of editing it is in more hands than one; and it is chiefly intended to an organ of the Christian Missionaries. From its very first number, it appears to us, that it will be occupied with subjects immediately connected with the *English* religion; but, along with all that, other important topics will also be attended too.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

THE HOLI FESTIVAL,—THE REMEDY.

GENTLEMEN.—The abominations of the Holi festival are universally known, and they are abhorred by every man, whether European or Hindoo, who has a spark of right feeling in him. But what is the remedy? "Let Government interfere and

put the atrocity down," say many,—and among these are not a few of the Natives themselves. But it is not so easy for Government to interfere as many think. The Holi is apparently, to some extent at least, connected with religion; and the principle of non-interference with religion makes Government stand aloof. Certainly any thing flagrantly immoral and contrary to public decency ought to be suppressed with a high hand, and the policy of Government is timid and over-cautious; but still they have a kind of excuse. What then is the remedy? The leading Natives have it in their own hands. If such men as Juggonath Sunkersett who are acknowledged to be influential in the Native community, will come forward and sign any petition to Government on the subject, hundreds of signatures will speedily be added, and Government will be delighted to put a stop to all the grosser obscenities of the Holi. I do not mention Sir Jamsetjee or any other of the leading Parsees or Mahometans, because the Holi being properly a Hindoo festival there is perhaps some delicacy in their interfering. I again then point by name to Juggonath and say, "Good Sir, you are wealthy, respectable, powerful among the Hindoos; and you owe it to your own character—you owe it to your country—to shew that Natives in high station have some concern for decency and morality. What will you do about this hideous festival?"

I remain, your's,
LUX.

PUSEYISM AND POPERY.

DEAR SIRS,—It strikes me that the present opposition to Popery by the party in the Church of England that has been so long coquetting with it, is chiefly the working of disappointed pride. As long as the Romish Church seemed to recognise the Church of England as a Church, Popery had everything its own way. I believe that it is chiefly through the instrumentality of the Puseyite party in the Church of England, that the Romish Church has got all the boons she has received from deceived, Protestant Britain. The Puseyite's hopes in the efficacy of forms, are all dependent on the (so called) apostolic succession of the Church: he endeavours to trace this succession from the apostle Peter, through the Church of Rome. Thus he feels that there is some mysterious connection between his Church and the Romish Church. I think this feeling in some measure accounts for all that the Puseyites have endeavoured to obtain for the Romish Church in England in days past—for the decided preference manifested for Popery over Evangelism in the colonies, especially in those places where Puseyites bear rule in the Church of England,* as also for the fact that liberty of conscience, or the free use of the Bible, has not been made a clause in most of England's treaties with Foreign powers. †

Is it matter of wonder then, that the Puseyite party should be offended when the Pope turns upon them, after receiving such favors, and practically says, I do not recognise the Church of England as a Church at all? All their high thoughts of apostolic succession and affinity to the Church of Rome are crushed by this one determined act! They must now either come out of the Anglican Church and join the Romish Church entirely, or seek to draw the warrant for the existence of the Church of England as a Church of Christ, from some different source. I do sincerely trust they may see, that this authority can only come from the Lord Jesus Christ Himself—that their spiritual rulers must be called of God to their office, and sealed by the Holy Spirit of promise. I must be done. I fear I have trespassed too far on your patience. Wishing your undertaking every success.

I am, Yours,
A. LOOKER ON.

March 10th, 1851.

* The Romanists at Gibraltar, a purely British Colony, receive from the Colonial Office £ 500 a year. The Presbyterians on the Rock unanimously petitioned for a site on which to build a Church—their petition was refused. The popish chaplain of the barracks, having two miles to walk to the scene of his duties petitioned for a horse—the Government granted a yearly allowance of twenty pounds for the purpose specified.

† See Treaty with China.
Change in the Sicilian Constitution of 1848.
Mr. Canning boasted in Parliament that he *created* the Spanish States of South America and still in none of them has the due religious liberty of British subjects been as yet obtained.

"The following answer has been received from Lord Palmerston, by the Chairman of a meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society, to the memorial mentioned in the answer:—

"Foreign-Office, January 20, 1851.

"SIR,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial signed by you on behalf of the Scottish Reformation Society, praying her Majesty's Government to secure for British Protestants in Papal countries a degree of protection, in regard to their religion, equal to that which is conceded in this country to foreign Roman Catholics; and I am to state to you in reply, that her Majesty's Government would be glad to be able to accomplish the objects pointed out by the Scottish Reformation Society, but in the present state of law and of public feeling in regard to these matters in Roman Catholic countries, there is no possibility of arriving at such a result.—I am, Sir your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "H. U. ADDINGTON."

Home News.

ENGLAND.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty opened the session of Parliament on the 4th ultimo in person. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, and proceeded to the House of Lords, whither the the Members of the House of Commons were summoned; and having ascended the throne in her robes of State, delivered the following speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with foreign powers.

It has been my endeavour to induce the States of Germany to carry into full effect the full provisions of the treaty with Denmark which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year.

I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the Government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and putting an end to the hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.

I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the Confederation, and to maintain the freedom of the separate States.

I have concluded with the King of Sardinia articles additional to the treaty of September 1841; and I have directed that those articles shall be laid before you.

The Government of Brazil has taken new, and I trust, efficient measures for the suppression of the attrocious traffic in slaves.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the necessities of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been satisfactory.

The state of the commerce and manufactures of the united kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the labouring classes.

I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land; but it is my confident hope that the prosperous condition of other classes of my subjects will have a favorable effect in diminishing those difficulties, and promoting the interests of agriculture.

The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles, conferred by a foreign Power, has excited strong feelings in this country; and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the Throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my Crown and the independence of the nation against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have at the same time expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so greatly prized by the people of this country. It will be for you to consider the measures which will be laid before you on this subject.

The administration of justice in several departments of law and equity will no doubt receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted, with a view of improving that administration, will be discussed with that mature deliberation which important changes in the highest Court of judicature in the kingdom imperatively demand.

A measure will be laid before you providing for the establishment of a system of registration of deeds and instruments relating to the transfer of property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have caused to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration calculated to give security to titles, and to diminish the causes of litigation to which they have hiterto been liable, and to reduce the costs of transfer.

To combine the progress of improvement with the stability of our institutions, which I am confident will be your constant care, we may esteem ourselves fortunate that we can pursue without disturbance the course of calm and peaceful amelioration; and we have every cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of tranquility and happiness which has been vouchsafed to us.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 4th.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR read Her Majesty's Speech; after which

THE EARL OF EFFINGHAM moved the Address. He first

called the attention of the House to those subjects in the Royal Speech which called for unmingled congratulation. After regretting the existence of considerable distress among the owners and occupiers of land, he declared, on the subject of Papal aggression, that the step lately taken by the Pope was such as would never have been tolerated in this country in Roman Catholic times, nor would be tolerated in any Roman Catholic country in the present day. It was necessary, therefore, that this insolent assumption of supremacy should be repressed, and he was glad to learn that a measure would be laid before them, which, while it did not violate the principles of religious toleration, would extinguish the attempt to introduce a Roman Catholic hierarchy into England with territorial designations. He concluded by moving the Address, which was seconded by Lord Cremorne, and was a mere echo of the speech, as usual.

Lord STANLEY, said, it was not his intention to move an amendment to the Address. He was glad to find that the distress existing amongst the occupiers of land was acknowledged, and contended that immediate measures should be taken for their relief. He called upon the Government to take resolute steps in opposition to the Papal aggression both in England and Ireland otherwise they would incur the merited contempt of the public.

The Duke of RICHMOND briefly followed on the same side.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA had always predicted that the Church of Rome never would be content until she re-established her power in this country, and he regretted to see that his predictions had been verified. He knew not what measures would be proposed by the Government, but he trusted that they would be of such a nature as to sustain those great Protestant principles which had made England great and free; for he was prepared to contend that in every instance in which we had abandoned the sound Protestant principles of the Reformation, and had attempted to give increased power to the Church of Rome, national reverses and domestic internal difficulties had resulted.

Lord CAMOYS said there was only one topic in her Majesty's Speech to which he would beg to advert, but that was a topic of great importance to the country and to their lordships, and of vital interest to himself. He was, as their lordships was aware, a Roman Catholic; his family had been for many generations Roman Catholics, and he was not ashamed to confess before their lordships that he took pride in that ancient, and, he firmly believed, unchangeable faith (hear, hear); but, at the same time, he was an Englishman, and the rights and liberties of England were as dear to him as to any of their lordships. At the period of those introductions the Roman Catholics of England were on the best possible terms with the Protestants; they were in the full enjoyment of religious toleration; they had the benefit of perfect equality before the law; they were increasing in numbers. * * * Under such circumstances it was the most culpable error to seek to introduce into this country a Roman Catholic hierarchy. He adverted to Lord John Russell's letter, and declared it was not intended to insult the Catholics, and he praised the spirit of the present agitation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in an able speech, called the attention of the House to the peculiar nature of the act of usurpation lately committed by the Pope against the Royal supremacy, and remarked on the absurdity of the arguments of those apologists who wished to make it appear that the Pope only intended in his letter apostolic to assert his spiritual influence over members of the Roman Catholic faith. He had no doubt that the proposed measure on the subject would be discussed with all due deliberation by the House.

After some observations from Lord Roden, who expressed his disappointment that the Speech had not contained stronger expressions respecting the Protestant religion, the Address was agreed to unanimously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 4.

Mr. Hayter announced, on the part of Government, that on Friday next Lord J. Russell would move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect to places in the united kingdom; and that on Friday the 14th the Chancellor of the Exchequer would bring in the budget.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The Speaker having read the Royal Speech, the Marquis of Kildare moved the Address, which was seconded by Mr. Peto in a speech of some length.

Mr. Roebuck accused the Ministry, and particularly Lord John Russell, for taking the first step backwards towards the revival of intolerance, which he had thought was obsolete. The measure contemplated by the Government was directed against the spiritual rights of the Catholics, and would be neither more or less than gross persecution.

Sir R. H. Inglis said that the insolent division of this kingdom into Catholic bishoprics was entirely unprecedented, but was explained by the undue encouragement which that religion had of late unfortunately received here.

Mr. J. O'Connell defended the Pope from historical calumny.

Mr. A. Hope was for trusting to moral and spiritual influence alone as a check to the spread of Popery.

Mr. C. Anstey approved of the Address in every respect, and declared, at considerable length, he would support the introduction of a restriction bill for England, but would oppose its extension to Ireland, the circumstances of which were, he maintained, fundamentally different from that of England.

After a few words from Mr. Plumptre in support of, and from the Earl of Arundel and Surrey in opposition to, the introduction of a restricted bill,

Mr. Hume said that the late agitation was founded upon a mistake, and he trusted that it would not drive the Ministry to the dangerous experiment of again introducing penal and persecuting laws. He then complained of the omission in the Royal Speech of any recommendation of Parliamentary and Colonial reform.

Colonel Sibthorpe and Mr. G. Berkeley complained of the indifference which the Cabinet evinced with reference to agricultural distress.

Mr. H. Grattan warned the Ministers against attempting to restrict the religious liberty of the Roman Catholics by means of penal enactments.

Mr. Bankes urged the re-imposition of a fixed duty on corn as a necessary measure of agricultural relief.

Lord John Russell, after expressing his satisfaction that there would be no division upon the Address, justified the course pursued by the Government in respect of foreign affairs. He gave Mr. Bankes and his friends no hope of a 5*s.* duty upon foreign corn, which would be only valued by the farmer as a symptom of a return to a system which would abridge the material comforts enjoyed by the labouring population. Addressing himself then to the subject of the Papal aggression, Lord John delicately reproached Mr. Roebuck for the low motives he sometimes imputed to public men, and avowed that he had written the letter to the Bishop of Durham because he entertained the sentiments he then expressed, and could not refrain from giving publicity to them. He enumerated the concessions made to the Roman Catholics, the liberality, and even favour, with which they had been treated by the present Government. In this state of things, the Roman Catholics having no reason to complain, the court of Rome suddenly thought proper to divide the whole country into dioceses, creating an archbishop of Westminster of all places, and proclaiming to the people that English counties were to be "governed" by Roman Catholic prelates. It did appear to him that such an act, which he believed the Roman Catholics of England generally did not desire, could not be passed over in silence. With respect to the measure necessary to check this proceeding, his opinion was that the authority of Parliament would be sufficient, and it was not his intention to go beyond the occasion in the measure he should propose, which would embrace the whole of the United Kingdom. He did not attribute to the Court of Rome a spirit of hostility towards this country; but Lord Shrewsbury had declared that there was a party at that Court inimical to England, and that party was paramount there, which would go far to explain the step it had taken.

Mr. D'Israeli contended that the proceedings of the Papal See were neither insolent nor insidious, but were the natural consequences of the injudicious encouragement which had been given to their pretensions by the Government.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 5.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. Reynolds, stated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill, during the present session, to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Reynolds gave notice of a call of the House for that motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated that no duty on chicory would be imposed, Mr. G. Berkeley said that on an early day he would submit a motion to the House on the subject of the adulteration of coffee with chicory; and also for the better protection of the colonists who exported coffee to this country. (Hear, hear.)

REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

The report having been brought up by Lord Kildare,

Lord D. Stuart complained of the omission in the Royal Speech of any allusion to Kossuth and the Hungarian refugees.

Lord Palmerston said that the attention of the Government had been directed to the subject, and communications had taken place between our Ambassador at Constantinople and the Turkish Government, with a view to obtaining the release of persons confined. The efforts made for that purpose had not yet been attended with the success desired.

THE EARL OF MINTO AND CARDINALS ANTONELLI AND WISEMAN.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, that seeing his noble friend who held the office of Privy Seal in his place—and long might he continue to hold it (a laugh from the Opposition),—he would take the liberty of asking him whether there was any truth in the allegation, which had been very extensively propagated, that in relation to that transaction which now went, in the cant phrase of the day, under the denomination of "Papal aggression," he had made himself, by some act either of omission or commission, a party to that aggression. He wanted to know whether there was the smallest particle of truth in that allegation—

whether any thing had passed, either in conversation or in writing, between his noble friend and his Holiness the Pope which could give even a colouring to the reports circulated on that subject? The public ought to be disabused if it had been deceived. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary,, if his noble friend had given any, the slightest encouragement to what had recently been done by the Papal Government, then (although he anticipated that his noble friend would utterly deny the truth of the allegation) he would say plainly and at once that his noble friend had acted with a want of caution which he should not have expected from a man of his experience.

The Earl of Minto had no hesitation in declaring to his noble friend and to the House, that there was no truth whatever in that report, or in any part of that report. (Hear.) During the time that he was at Rome he had had no conversation on the subject,—no allusion had been made to it, nor had the subject been even hinted at. (Hear, hear.) There was no foundation whatever for the report to which his noble friend had alluded. In the various conversations he had had with the Pope and with the Cardinal Secretary of State, no allusion had ever been made, at any time, to any design of organizing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country, nor had it ever been even hinted that any such measure was in contemplation. No communication whatever had been made to him on the subject, either publicly or privately. It had never been the subject of conversation between him and any other person, either publicly or privately, while he was at Rome; and no one was more surprised than himself at reading the statements which had been made on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 6.

In the Commons, on Thursday, a vast number of Anti-Papal petitions were presented.

Mr. Adderley presented petitions from the municipality of Cape Town and from the inhabitants of Cape Town and Greenpoint, embodying the heads of a draught constitution for which they prayed.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

Mr. Wood inquired whether the noble lord at the head of Government was prepared to bring in any measure to carry into effect the resolution of the 5th of August last session that the House would at the earliest period in the next session of Parliament take into its serious consideration the form of the oath of abjuration, with a view to the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Russell replied that it was his intention to introduce a measure for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution adopted last session.

Mr. WOOD.—At the earliest opportunity?

Lord J. Russell stated that he should wish to see the progress of the measure fixed for the following day before entering on that to which the hon. and learned member alluded.

Thomas Graham, Esq. Professor of Chemistry at University College; Dr. Miller, Professor of Chemistry at King's College; and Dr. Hoffman, Professor of the Agricultural College of Chemistry, have been appointed Commissioners to inquire into the qualities of the several waters now in use in the metropolis, and also the supplies proposed for the future.

It is said that efforts are being made at Liverpool to establish a new company to run screw steamers from that port to Calcutta. The proposal is to build iron boats for the service of 2500 or 3000 tons, with 500 horse power.

Arrangements are being made to establish a Chamber of Commerce at Southampton and at Bristol.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of February, 1851—present: the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, upon the representation of the Committee of Council of Education, to appoint Dr. James Cumming, LL.D., Rector of the Academy at Glasgow, to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland, in the room of John Gibson Esq., resigned.

On the 21st January, Ensign James William Bryans, of the 22d Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

Mr. Wyld, M. P., is to raise a building of wood, iron, and glass, in Leicester-square, 20 feet in height, filling the square, surmounted by his *globe* 60 feet high, at an expense, including the rent for ten years, of 20,000l.

SCOTLAND.

DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS.—At a meeting of heritors, clergy, &c., held at Fort-William on Wednesday,—Sheriff Tytler presiding,—it was stated that at Kilmallie there were 1205 destitute persons; at Kilmonivaig, 543; at Ardnamurchan, 1436; and at Glenelg, 600. Resolutions were agreed to, to memorialize Government to relieve the present deep distress of the destitute population, whether by the reclaiming of waste lands, by facilitating emigration to the British colonies, or by promoting works of public utility in the Highlands; and the propriety of the formation of a railroad between Oban and the south was referred to. We also learn that at Skye the progress of destitution, particularly in that portion of the island still known as "Macleod's country," is alarming. Some are reduced to such extremity, that "dulse," gathered from the sea shore, is their only subsistence; and others have been turning over, a second time, their potato patches, in the hope of gleaning any small portion of the crop, not lifted in October.

The Rev. Robert Eden, Rector of Leigh, Essex, has been elected Bishop of the diocese of Ross and Moray, in the Episcopal Church of Scotland, by a majority of five to two, in succession to the Right Rev. Bishop Low.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION UPON RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Mr. Thomas Miller, of Dundee, has just published a pamphlet ,entitled "An inquiry into the probable effects of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851 on the passenger and good traffic of railways in the United Kingdom, and on the market prices of railway stocks." He estimates the total probable influx of strangers into London during the period of the Exhibition at seven millions; and assuming that each individual will be a passenger on railways at least six times, it will give 42,000,000 of passengers by railway in the United Kingdom, during the Exhibition, above the usual number. This vast increase added to the aggregate of passengers for the last half-year, estimated at 36,000,000, would give a total of 78,000,000, which, at 2s. for each person, would yield an income for the six months of L.7,800,000, or more than double the ordinary passenger traffic. Estimating the goods traffic at L 4,5000,000 (an increase of only one-half), it would give, as the total traffic for the half-year of the Exhibition, L.12,300,000. The result is, that Mr. Miller comes to the conclusion that the prices of railway stock will gradually rise, and may be at least 50 per cent. higher than their present prices.

IRELAND.

A great demonstration against the abolition of the Irish viceroyalty took place on Monday, in the Rotunda, Dublin. The speakers included persons of all shades of political opinion, the principal orators being the Marquis of Westmeath, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Howth, Mr G. Hamilton, M.P., Mr Napier, M. P., Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. M'Cullagh, M.P., Mr Whiteside, Q.C., Mr S. Crawford, M.P., and Mr Grattan, M.P. The scope of the different speeches was to show the ruinous effects which centralization has produced upon Dublin, and, through Dublin, upon Ireland generally, and the necessity of at least preserving the institutions which have been left to this country, if none of those that have been removed can be recovered. The effect of the resolutions adopted was, that the abolition of the viceregal office would be injurious, unjust, and in the highest degree impolitic, and a Committee was appointed to resist constitutionally any legislative attempt to establish a centralizing policy, and to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy or transfer the Irish law courts to England. Letters of apology, and of sympathy in the objects of the meeting, were read from the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Massareene, Lord Conyngham, Lord Ffrench, Mr D. C. La Touche, Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., Sir Percy Nugent, M.P., the Mayors of Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, Waterford, Sligo, Clonmel, Drogheda, and Londonderry, from Dr. M'Knight of Belfast, Rear-Admiral Hercules Robinson, &c. &c.

CONVERTS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH.—The Catholic Directory, just published, contains a list of the names of twenty-five ministers of the Established Church, three American Episcopalian ministers, one Scotch Presbyterian minister one Genevese Protestant minister, and one French Protestant minister, who joined the Church of Rome during the year 1850. Also two lords, three countesses, one honourable, two country gentlemen of wealth, two captains in the army, one member of Parliament, and one doctor of laws. Total, 42.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the French Republic, unable to form a Parliamentary Ministry, has taken the extraordinary step of appointing a Ministry of men who are not representatives. The fact, and the names of the Ministers, were communicated to the Assembly on Friday afternoon, by the following message:—

"Public opinion, confiding in the prudence of the Assembly and the Government, has not been alarmed by the late incidents; nevertheless, France begins to suffer by divisions which she deplores. My duty is to do what in me lies to prevent the ill results of them. The union of the two powers is indispensable to the repose of the country; but as the Constitution has rendered them independent of each other, the only condition of this union is reciprocal confidence. Penetrated with this sentiment, I shall always respect the rights of the Assembly, while maintaining intact the prerogatives of that power which I hold

from the people. In order not to prolong a painful discussion. I have accepted, after the recent vote of the Assembly, the resignation of a Ministry which had given to the country and to the cause of order signal pledges of its devotion. Wishing, however, to construct a Cabinet with chances of duration, I could not choose its elements in a majority produced by exceptional circumstances, and have found myself with regret unable to frame a combination from among the members of th minority, notwithstanding its importance.

"In this conjuncture, after vain attempts, I have resolved on forming a Ministry of transition of special men, belonging to no fraction of the Assembly, and determined to devote themselves to affairs, without regard to party feeling; and honourable men who accept this patriotic task will have titles to the gratitude of the country.

"LOUIS-NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

None of the Ministers are representatives, but they are not altogether unknown. On the contrary, many of them are eminent by their capacity, although they have not figured much in politics. M. Royer is a sound lawyer, and a good authority. M. Brennier is an able diplomatist. The Minister of the Interior is an energetic administrator, and has shown great capacity as a Prefect. M. Germiny, the Minister of Finance, is little known, except by some publications. M. Magne has had long experience in the Government as one of the Directors of Departments. M. Schneider, the Minister of Commerce, is also well known as a man of capacity. General Raudon is one of the best officers in the service, and is practically acquainted with the War Department. Of M. Vaillant not much is known; but the little known is favourable to him; and he will do quite as well for the Naval Department as any of the men who have been lately at the head of it. M. Fourtoul, the new Minister of Public Instruction, is well known.

The complete failure of the coalition against the President and Government has had a great effect upon the Bourse, and the funds are higher than at any period since the Revolution of February. Fives opened 95¾, closed 96 20. Three closed 57 80. Other securities also higher. No other news of importance,

There seems to be no certainty how long the President will maintain the present Cabinet. According to some it will remain in office for three weeks or a month. According to others it may remain much longer, if the majority of the Assembly should not appear disposed to give a cordial support to the views of the President. It is still said that M. Leon Faucher will be the pivot of the definitive Cabinet.

M. M. de Lamartine, Billault, Flaundin, Duclerc, Bethmont, and Persigny, were invited to form a confidential dinner party at the Elysée. It is supposed that the guests assembled at the table of Louis Napoleon on this occasion will form part of the definitive ministry, the principle of whose composition would be in that case a mixture of Bonapartists and Republicans of the *Centre Gaudre*.

In the Assembly to-day the Minister of Finance submitted, in a short speech, a proposition for an extraordinary credit of 1,800,000 francs to cover the President's expense of representation during the year 1851, pressing and numerous obligations imposed on the chief of the State, by the position which he occupies, rendering the required augmentation a matter of necessity. The Minister's speech was received with satirical remarks and laughter from the Mountain, and with coldness by the members of the right. The *Chronicle's* correspondent says the opinion of the Assembly was, that the bill would be rejected.

Little done at the Bourse except in railway shares, which continue to advance. Fives opened 96¾, closed at 96.70.

The President knows pretty well how to manage his own affairs, without being helped. The Napoleonian press has as many subscribers as all the other journals together. Here are a few significant figures, borrowed from the Ministry of the Interior, where, since the Stamp-tax has been imposed, the numbers of subscribers to the papers are accurately known:—

Elysians	Constitutional	26,000	Débats	14,000
	Pays	24,000	Presse	14,000
	Patrie	20,000	National	7,000
			Evénement	7,000

RELIGIOUS.

PAGANISM OF THE CHURCH OF ROME IN FRANCE.—THE OX OF BARJOLS.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 17th of January of this year (1851), the town of Barjola (Var) was witness to a most unheard-of scene of idolatry and superstition, and one to which it would be difficult to find a parallel among the least civilized of heathen nations. The festival of Saint Marcel, patron saint of the *paroisse*, was to be celebrated by the Romish clergy, and on that day it is customary to carry the image of the saint in procession through the town. It was, however, deemed necessary this year to do something more than ordinary to awaken the enthusiasm of the people for a Church whose errors they are daily becoming better acquainted with, and from which they in consequence are more and more detaching themselves, as is the case in many other countries besides. The clergy, with this view, made choice of an ox as the instrument of furthering these views. The animal was led into the church, where a solemn benediction was pronounced upon it; and, afterwards crowned with garlands, and adorned with ribands, it was paraded through the whole town by the priests, accompanied by all the *confreries*. Throughout the duration of the procession men in parti-coloured dresses performed dances to the sound of various instruments, in presence of the ox thus consecrated by the priests, while fireworks were displayed in the streets, and divers discharges of artillery were from time to time heard. The procession lasted for six hours, in the presence of an immense crowd who had assembled to witness it from all parts of the country, the intended spectacle having been announced in the different *communes* by means of hand-bills, in which the figure of the ox was prominently depicted.

The ceremony over, less respect was shown to the ox than was displayed by the Egyptians to their ox Apis, for it was immolated and roasted whole in the *Place*, upon an instrument which had been carried in the procession, and was finally portioned out among the people. This recital may appear to be a mere ridiculous burlesque, but we saw there something more still. The authorities of the town deemed it their duty to accompany the procession with all the insignia of office. In connection with this, let us look at the treatment received by Christians of the Reformed Church at the hands of public authority. It is to preserve religion and morality, say they, that evangelists are imprisoned,—that evangelical meetings are dispersed,—that religious books are seized,—that ministers of the gospel are prosecuted for merely lending a religious tract,—that the evangelical schools are shut up! But all this should be no cause for surprise to us, for it is the mode of procedure Ever adopted by the Romish Church. When she wished, in the first days of the Reformation, to light the fires of the stake in Paris, she ordained a general procession as a means of arousing the evil propensities of the worst orders of the people, and it was at the close of this religious ceremony that the Christian Reformers were burnt, amidst a drunken populace. The history of this Church cannot change. She promises the Government her support if it will but use the sword in her cause, while to the masses of the people she presents a worship,—material,—idolatrous,—superstitious,—so as entirely to mislead religious feeling, nay, and even to annihilate it altogether; for this Church desires to rule only the bodies of her votaries.

That which she did in the days of the Reformation she still does in our days. She cannot yet kindle the fires of the stake in France, but she preludes it by obtaining the infliction of fines and imprisonment upon Christians of the Reformed Church. The deplorable thing is, that Government lends itself to all this; it accords to Popery such a preponderating influence that it is enabled to exercise it in all things; it persecutes all evangelical communions, and does all in its power to prevent their extension, and yet all done in the name of religion and the morality, but "We look for a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteouness."

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid are of the 22nd ult.

It was reported that some disagreement had arisen between the Ministry and the Committee chosen to prepare a new law for the press. The former proposed to introduce into the bill trial by jury, which was resisted by the Committee as calculated to be prejudicial to the public peace. The Ministers Beltran de Lis, Arteta, and Negrete were to have that day an interview on the subject with the Commissioners.

M. Borrego was named chairman of the Commitee which is to proceed to London during the Exposition.

SWITZERLAND.

REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND.—According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the refugees, French, Poles, and Germans, Italians, &c., who had been sent into the canton of Vaud, have all returned to Geneva and its neighbourhood, where Mazzini for some time has been actively engaged in the recruiting service of the revolution. "He has money in abundance; but it is certain that these resources do not proceed, as had been absurdly stated in some of the Paris and Swiss Socialist journals, from the English clergy out of hatred to the Pope,' but rather from rich families in Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Numbers of men,—the far greater part refugees,—are recruited, receive pay in advance, and are regularly draughted off to England, whence a part of this new expedition will set out. A considerable sum is set apart for the purchase of arms also in England, and these calculations seem to be made as if the certainty existed of completing the preparations for again lighting the flame of civil war over the whole of the Italian peninsula. The expedition, when sufficient in numbers and equipments, will not proceed, in the first instance, to any part of the Roman territory. Mazzini has evidently no desire for his army to risk an encounter with the French army of occupation. Some part of the Neapolitan territory will probably be the point selected at first. It is

calculated that, in the first encounter, any portion of the Neapolitan troops that may oppose the 'army of liberation' will be worsted; and that is to be considered as a signal for the simultaneous rising of the patriots of Italy. On the other hand, Garribaldi is expected from New York with two vessels full of volunteers, most of whom have served in Mexico. He has given out that he is proceeding to London; but it is believed that his real destination for the present is Tangiers, and from that point, when the opportune moment arrives, he will try to effect a landing in Naples. All these proceedings are perfectly well known to the Austrian Government, as well as the names of those of its Italian subjects who have, either volutarily or otherwise, contributed to the Mazzini loan; and, if the information received may be trusted, the Austrians are determined to enter and occupy the Swiss territory in the spring, in order to put an end once for all to this state of things."

ROME.

Our *(Daily News)* Roman correspondent, writing on the 24th of January, states that the alarm of French politics at Rome had been so great, that rumours had been current of a fresh flight of his Holiness. Uneasiness prevailed in the Papal Cabinet with regard to the intentions of Austria in the legations.

The ship under Portuguese colours, taken by the French steamers on the coast, was laden with arms, and conveyed armed men of the expedition said to be directed by Mazzini against the Pontifical States.

ROMANISM AT HOME.

Rome, October 29th, 1850.

I sent you, some time ago, a copy of a programme of public festivities for a certain Sabbath at Castle Gandolfo, the summer residence of the Pope, that may serve very well as a specimen of the appeals made to the people in favour of the religion of the State. Extraordinary efforts seeem to have been made this autumn to attach the people to the Government and the priesthood by Sabbath diversions. For example:—

"Notice.—The Tusculan Municipality propose to give the following diversions during the present autumn:

Sabbath	29th	Sept.—Horse-race at 1 P. M.	
		Lottery at 5 P. M.	
„	6th	Oct.—Fireworks at 8 P. M.	
„	13th	„ Horse-race at 1 P. M.	
		Lottery at 5 P. M.	
„	20th	„ Horse-race at 5 P. M.	
		Fireworks at 8 P. M.	
„	27th	„ Horse-race at 5 P. M.	

Prizes of the lotteries on each occasion, eighty, ten, seven, and three dollars. Music afternoon and evening."

The above is a programme given by a municipality, but it is done at the direction of the spritual authorities. The priests swarm at the races and lotteries. One more programme of the kind, and I dismiss the subject:

Festa at Frescati.—The officials and sacristans of the venerable Confraternity of the most holy Sacrament will solemnize in their oratorio the feast of the Great Mother of God, on Sabbath, the 22d September, accompanied with the following diversions:—At 1 o'clock, horse-races; at 5, lottery; at 6, fire-balloons; at 8, fireworks."

Such is Romanism, where it has undisputed sway. Were Cicero to arise in his ancient Tusculum, what advantage would he discover in the dispensation of this "venerable Confraternity of the holy Sacrament," celebrating in this manner the Virgin Mary, above the old Confraternity of the Mysteries of Diana, who made the same spot ring with the cheers of their chase-loving goddess!—*Cor. New York Evangelist.*

FLORENCE.

THE TOLERATION LAWS, GROWTH OF PROTESTANTISM IN TUSCANY.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—For at least twenty-three years the Swiss Protestant Church has been in existence at Florence. It is under the protection of the King of Prussia.

The usual service is in French, but, as a large proportion of the congregation are Grisons, the church had, from the very commencement, the right, established by the Government, of having a German service and an Italian service once each month. This was essential for the Grisons, who do not know French. An Italian service once each month (occasionally interrupted) has been continued from the very commencement of the church.

The Constitution of 1848 established two important points:—

1. That the Roman Catholic religion was the religion of the State, but that all existing religions were tolerated.

2. That all Tuscan subjects, of whatever creed, were equal in face of the law.

Such being the law of the State under this liberal Constitution, the Grisons having petitioned for more frequent services, the Swiss *Consistoire* resolved to have the Italian service once each fortnight, as a monthly service was felt to be inadequate to the religious instruction of a large part of the congregation.

The Italian service has been latterly attended by large numbers of Florentines, who prefer, of their own choice, the Protestant worship to that of the Church of Rome.

At last, the numbers still increasing, the Tuscan Government complained to the Prussian Ambassador, or Charge d'Affaires, resident in Rome, in reference to the Italian service.

The subjects of complaint were three:—

1. The frequency of worship, with the formality of singing and prayers.

2. The distribution of *Diodati's Bible* and of Protestant books and tracts at the door of the chapel.

3. The attendance of Tuscans at the Italian service.

In reference to these complaints the Prussian *Jucaricato* at Rome forwarded to the Swiss *Consistoire* at Florence the following counsels:—

1. To render the Italian service private.

2. To cease from all efforts at propagandism.

3. To announce to the Tuscans who might wish to attend the service that it was not intended for them.

The Tuscan Government has followed up this complaint by sending gendarmes to the Swiss chapel on Sunday the 19th of January. On the preceeding Sunday they had been sent to the English church. On the Sunday on which the gendarmes were at the door of the Swiss chapel the Grisons were in attendance in greater numbers than on any previous occasion. The gendarmes took notes of names, and made their report to the police.

The result has been that several Florentines have been called up before the Delegation of Police in the *quartiere* of the Santo Spirito, and interrogated as to their attendance at the Protestant service. Among those who were called up on the report of the gendarmes, some had not known before of the very existence of a Swiss church in Florence.

Those who had been present were asked to sign a declaration that they would not again attend the Protestant service. This they refused to do, as there was no law prohibiting such attendance. If there be a law framed against it, they said, "*Ci perseremo*," The answer of the police was, "*Ci sara una legge.*" Those who refused to sign the declaration (and I believe almost all have done so) were threatened with a *precetto*, or formal prohibition, the transgression of which would be followed by incarceration.

The effect of these proceedings of the Government is the strong desire of a very large number of Florentines to declare themselves Protestant. The strong tendency to Protestantism in Tuscany has been greatly increased by the attempts of the Government to repress it by force. At least 200 or 300 in Florence alone desire to avail themselves solely of the Protestant form of worship, and the other cities of Tuscany share in the same spirit.

It is strange that the representative of the Protestant King of Prussia should have given such advice to the *Consistoire* of a Protestant Church under Prussian protection.—Your obedient servant,

ANGLICUS.

Florence, Jan. 23.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, 29th January.

The encroachment of military power which our *(Times)* correspondent denounced in his former letters has led to a crisis. A conspiracy has been discovered in Vienna. This conspiracy was determined in its purpose and extended in its ramifications. It appears that even part of the garrison of Vienna had been misled. The 4th of March was fixed for a general outbreak. Seventy persons, students, citizens, and officers on half-pay, have been arrested. Three battalions of the garrison of Vienna have been sent to the provinces. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of those persons who attempt to mislead the soldiers. The Austrian press will not be allowed to notice these facts.

PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA AND CENTRAL GERMANY.

The *Lithographirte Correspondenz* of the 26th ultimo states that the Austrian Government, in its negotiations at Dresden, insists, "with iron firmness" on its commercial proposition; and although there can be no idea of Prussia being gained over to a plan which is so hostile to her interest, still the Austrian agents hope to succeed in gaining over the natural allies of Prussia.

The *Constitutionelle Zeitung* reiterates its former statements respecting the formation of another Provisional Central Power for Germany, for the purpose of protecting the German countries against the storms which are lowering in France and Switzerland. A large army of 100,000 men will be placed at th edisposal of the Central Power, and to this army Prussia will contribute 30,000 men, who are now quartered between Coblentz and Wetzlar. The substance of this news is fully corroborated by a Frankfort letter in the *Kolner Zeitung.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 14th Jan.

Two high commissioners, Ismet Pasha, and Sami Pasha, are appointed to travel, the former in Asiatic Turkey, the latter in European Turkey, with the object of inquiring to what extent the new reforms in favour of the Christians, under the designation of Tarzimaat, are carried out, and to report on the subject.

Ismet Pasha has gone to Smyrna on this mission, and when the steamer which conveyed him returns, Sami Pasha will set out for Salonica.

GREECE.

The *Courier d' Athenes* states that the Austrian Minister has addressed a note to the Greek Government complaining of the protection afforded by Greece to the Italian exiles. The note concludes, with a sort of menace, to the effect that the more interest the Greek nation takes in those unfortunate men, the more severity will be displayed in Italy by the Imperial Government towards its subjects.

Postal communication was on the point of being concluded between Austria and Greece. Steamers of the Lloyd Company will be placed on that line. The project of a Piræus railroad has again been taken up.

ARRIVAL FROM AMERICA.

The Pacific, Captain Lye, has arrived with news from New York to the 22d ult.

By the arrival of the steamer Cherokee at New York, we have news to the 15th December from California. The Prometheus had also arrived. The two steamers had one million and a half dollars in gold dust. Another fire had occurred in San Francisco, destroying property to the amount of 75,000 dollars. Cholera has subsided; and the diggings are more valuable than ever. Large silver mines had been discovered. The markets were glutted.

Jamaica, January 14.

The cholera was still raging in several parishes. Nothing later from Mexico.

Port-au-Prince, January 5.

Iron quiet. The failure of the coffee crop is confirmed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—The sales effected since the Niagara sailed amount to 10,250 bales, the market closing heavily at a decline of ¼ per cent. on better descriptions, and of one-sixth to ¼ per cent. on lower qualities. The decline of ½ cent at New Orleans was caused by the heavy receipts, and the difficulty in negotiating, with the feeling of disappointment also in the estimate of stock in Great Britain, as advised per Franklin and Asia. Ordinary to good ordinary 13 to 13½, middling to good, 13⅝ to ¾. Respecting the crop there is no alteration made in the estimation of receipts. For breadstuffs the market was inactive. The sugar market was inactive, without change in prices.

NEW ZEALAND.

(From the H. and F. M. Record of F. C. S.)

The three principal islands of the New Zealand group are, together, somewhat larger in area than Great Britain, but considerably less than Great Britain and Ireland united. The area of New Zealand is computed at 95,000 square miles, that of Great Britain at about 90,000, and that of Ireland at 32,500. The entire native population of these islands, according to a recent despatch of the governor-general, is estimated at 120,000. There are "nine principal European settlements, besides smaller dependencies of these. The largest of the settlements contains about 7000 European inhabitants, and their total European population may be stated at 20,000 souls. These settlements are scattered over a distance of 800 miles of latitude; they are separated from each other by wide intervals; and communication, even for persons on horseback, exists only between three of them. Their inhabitants are chiefly British subjects, but there are amongst them many Americans, French, and Germans." A very large number are Scotch. We have no means at hand of ascertaining the precise proportion. But year by year hundreds of our emigrating countrymen avail themselves of the inviting openings for industry which New Zealand possesses, and many appear from official despatches, and from private accounts, to have already attained a condition of comfort and honest independence.

The size of these islands, and their position in the southern hemisphere (they being the land that is most nearly the antipodes of our own country), have often suggested the idea of a resemblance between them and the British isles. Other considerations have been thought to open up the prospect of a closer and more important resemblance than what is founded on mere geographical similarity. Their genial climate, their fertile soil, their various mines, their capacious and sheltered harbours, their suitableness for vessels engaged in the whale-fishery, and their position relative to other lands, together with the character of the native population, have been regarded as the certain elements of future commercial greatness—the presage of such wealth and naval power as will secure for them an influential place among the nations. Nor is it the representation of interested speculators, but the calculation of cool and sagacious statesmen, "that this colony, if its interests be duly regarded, and its welfare fostered, is destined to occupy a most important station in the world," "and likely to be in the Southern Ocean what the British Isles are in the Northern." Its prospective importance not only invests it with peculiar interest in the eyes of the politician, but urgently invites us, as a Church of Christ, to watch over its present infancy, and now to provide for it such spiritual nourishment as shall, by God's blessing, ensure a vigorous and well-conditioned manhood. If its rapidly increasing population are left without ordinances, or supplied only with the instruction that causeth to err, what can we expect but that its temporal prosperity will be retarded; or that if prosperous as a commercial nation, its population will be irreligious, and its influence on the spiritual interests of other lands will be of the most baleful kind? For averting such a calamity, and forming aright the character of the country, we ought now, when colonists are flocking to its shores, without delay to accompany them in their course, or even, if possible, to anticipate their arrival, with an ample provision of pure gospel ordinances, and sound scriptural instruction. And if the Pilgrim Fathers have left the enduring impress of their character on the nation of which they were the founders, and thus originated or stimulated the evangelical and missionary enterprises of the American Churches, may we not hope that the fruit of our present efforts to evangelize the colonies that are likely to be the germs of mighty kingdoms, will, after many days, be seen in their own greatness, and in the spiritual blessings which they will be found, in their turn, dispensing to other lands?

From recent advices, it appears that a geological examination of Otago and the adjacent parts of the middle island of New Zealand has led to the conclusion, that valuable mines of both copper and lead will be found on the country being more carefully explored. The settlers at Otago complain of the want of capitalists, but they have imported a very large number of sheep and cattle. All the settlements are thriving.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney journals to the 10th October are taken up with discussions respecting the transportation system. In the language of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, September 20, it is "the common question for the Australian colonies."

A correspondent of the *Melbourne Daily News*, writing from the Murray River, states that a species of Thuggism exists among the blacks of the Darling, by which numerous wayfarers and stragglers, as well as shepherds in isolated situations, have been sacrificed. An aboriginal had made revelations which led to the discovery and exhumation of five bodies, all of white men, and each in the last stage of decomposition, the identity of their persons being completely obliterated.

Science.

PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

A series of experiments, for the purpose of testing the pretensions of this interesting invention, were performed by Mr. Phillips and his assistants, in London, in the presence of several hundreds of spectators. The experiments took place in a large retort house, on the premises of the Vauxhall Gas Company, at one end of which was a wooden erection, representing a three-storied house of the ordinary dimensions. This building, the scene of the mimic conflagration, contained a quantity of inflammable stores, including shavings, planks, and other combustible materials. The shavings having been ignited, the fire immediately communicated to the timber stores, and in a very few moments the whole building,—walls, flooring, and rafters,—became the prey of the devouring element, the flames bursting furiously through the windows and the roof, and presenting the spectacle of an ordinary carpenter's shop on fire. To such a height had the conflagration attained, that many of the spectators, wavering in their faith that it was capable of control, began to consult their own personal safety by hastily removing to a distance. At this moment the workmen walked forward, bearing the wonder-working instrument, when, as if by the power of magic, and almost in the literal twinkling of an eye, the vast body of flame was quenched; and in the lapse of a few minutes every smouldering ember was extinguished. The success of the experiment was complete, and elicited the rapturous plaudits of the entire assemblage. The machine by which these results were attained is about the size and weight of a loaded coal-scuttle; and the agent used for extinguishing the fire is a composition of charcoal, nitre, and gypsum. In the centre is a bottle containing a mixture of chlorate of potash and sugar; and over them is placed a globule of sulphuric acid, which, being broken by a lever, various gases are liberated with great intensity. These gases then mix with the vapour of a small quantity of water contained in a separate chamber, and are emitted with great velocity from a spout in the shape of a volume of steam, which possesses the property of expanding to an almost

indefinite extent amidst the flames, and, by absorbing their heat, extinguishes them. The vapour thus acting upon the flames is of a respirable and innocuous character, and enables apartments that are on fire to be entered instantaneously. A contrivance for a self-acting fire alarm was also used in connection with Mr. Phillips's apparatus. It consists of an arrangement of wires and a bell, together with a pendulum. When a fire breaks out, the wire is so adjusted as to be speedily snapped by the flames; and the pendulum then acting upon the bell, the alarm is given before any great damage can ensue. Mr. Phillips' invention is intended for universal introduction into factories and dwellings, where the machine being always charged with the requisite chemical preparation, it would be always ready for instantaneous use in case of accidents.

ORGANIC LIFE IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

Dr. Ferdinand Cohn has published some interesting statements concerning observations by Ehrenberg, himself, and others, on the population of the atmosphere. The direct examination of air by the microscope leading to no results, it is necessary to investigate the solid precipitate, the dust, and even the earths, which in the course of time accumulate on roofs, as well as the water and sand contained in spouts, &c. Examination of this shows, that the earth of our roofs and walls consists in great part of a numerous and most peculiar fauna and flora, seldom or never met with in water. The organisms they contain are identical with those which occur in the dust of the trade-winds, meteoric and common dust; they are the same under the tropics as at the poles, in the most different latitudes, and at the most different times. Some investigations of a number of earths, which could not in any way be supposed to have had a meteoric origin, especially some from different fields, edges of ditches, from gardens and flower-pots, afforded a significant hint as to the probable origin of the organisms. The author has found organic forms in almost all these earths, and they agree perfectly with those of the earth on roofs and moss earth, of trade-wind, meteoric, and common dust. In particular, he found the small variety of *Eunotia amphioxys* in greater or less abundance, more rarely *Navicula borealis* and *Semen*, as well as *Gomphonema* and *Synedra Fusidium*, Ktg. Phytolithario pieces of the epidermis of grasses and other parts of plants were also found. This importantly affects Ehrenberg's conjecture, that the agreement of common dust, and the earth on roofs, with meteoric and trade-wind dust, denotes a common origin of all these kinds.

ORIENTAL BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts, payable on demand.. 2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice.....3 „ „
On ditto at 3 „ „ 4 „ „

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills..... 7 per ct. per ann.
„ Commercial Bills..... 10 „ „
„ Loans on Government Notes..... 9 „ „
„ „ Goods, &c..... 10 „ „
(Not exceeding 3 months)

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....at 2s 0⅞d. per Rupee.
„ „ 3 „ „ ..... „ 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ „ 2 „ „ ..... „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ „ 1 „ „ ..... „ 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ „ 1 day's „ ..... „ 2s. 0d. „
„ Ireland 1 „ „ .....
„ Scotland 1 „ „ .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... „ 1s. 11⅞d. „

N.B.—The Bank does not draw *at six months' sight* for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, *except at one day's sight.* No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, *by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent *being paid.*

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Oriental Bank Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *Sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Ran part Row, Bombay, 12th March 1851.

Commercial.

EXCHANGE.

London.....6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. Sales.
Document Bill.....2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0⅝d.
Bank Rates.....No quotation.
Ditto.....3 months' sight 2s. 0⅞d.
Ditto.....2 ditto 2s. 0⅝d.
Ditto.....1 ditto 2s. 0⅜d.
Calcutta.....60 days' sight 98¼.
D.tto.....30 ditto 99.
Ditto.....Sight 99¼.
Madras.....30 days' No quotation.
Ditto.....Sight No quotation.
China.....60 days' 216 to 217 Sales.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London.....£2. 15s. 0d. per Ton.
To Liverpool.....£2. 17s. 6d.
To Clyde.....No quotation.
To China.....Rs. 13 per Candy.
To Calcutta Salt.....Rs. 275 per Rass.

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1000	6 per ct.	14½ pm.	
Oriental Bank.....	„ 500	7 do.	18½	
Commercial Bank.....	„ 500	7 do.	15	
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	8 do.	5 dis Sales	
Apollo Press Co.....	„ 12,500	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 14,000	
Colaba ditto.....	„ 7,000	1,500 do	12,000	
Colaba Land Co.....	„ 10,000	423 do	7,000	
Bombay S. Navigation Co.....	„ 500	None	63 dis.	
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co.	„ 19.1.5.	No quotations.		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 ₱ Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs. 111	₱ 100	Sicca
5 „	Loan 1825-26	„ 101½	₱ 100	„
5 „	Loan 1829-30	„ 101½	₱ 100	„
5 „	Loan 1841-42	„ 2 Dis.	₱ 100	Co.'s
4 „	Loan 1832-33	„ 85	₱ 100	Sicca
4 „	Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	„ 82½ to 82		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	Rs. 10.	8 as. each
Bank of England Notes.....	„ 10.	4 as. per £
Spanish Dollars.....	„ 220½	per 100
German Crowns.....	„ 212	„
Sycee Silver.....	„ 104⅛ to 144½	p. 100 Tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality).....	„ 16.	5 as. per Tola
Gold Ingots, according to touch	„ 15.	14 as. „

FREIGHT.

We do not hear of engagements for any quantity of Tonnage to either Ports. Small Shipments continue to be made chiefly on Native account at quotations.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues inactive for London Exchange, with little demand on the part of Remitters. The amount of Bills brought forward is unusually small, consequently the rate remains nominally at our quotations. On China there is but little doing at rates varying from 216 to 217 per 100 dlrs. On Calcutta there is no demand and rates have slightly receded.

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1851.

No. 144 of 1851.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by Brigadier Cunninghame dated Camp Aden, the 22nd January, 1851, directing Assistant Surgeon Forrester to deliver over charge of the Medical Stores to Assistant Surgeon Vaughan.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1851.

No. 145 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Government General Order No. 629, dated 29th September 1846, Section III. Articles 109, and 110, page 28 of Jameson's Code, are strictly applicable to Arms, Appointments and Stores of every description which may become worn out, or so seriously damaged as to be unserviceable by any cause whatever, before having lasted the full periods prescribed by the Regulations.

No. 146 of 1851.—With a view to give full effect to paras 97 and 98 Section II of Jameson's Code, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that whenever a Native Corps occupying lines for which hutting money is granted on change of quarters, is about to quit a station, a Committee shall meet as soon as the lines are vacated to inspect and report thereon, specifying whether they are in a reasonably sound state as regards walls, roofs, doors and windows, noting the huts with the names of the recent occupants in which any thing like wanton injury has been done, and those which have fallen into disrepair from culpable neglect or unavoidable causes.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

2. This Committee to be composed of European and Native Officers in all practicable cases from the relieving and relieved Regiments, the proceedings to be made out in triplicate, one copy to be lodged with each of the Regiments concerned, and one transmitted by the Brigadier or Station Commanding officer, to the Quarter Master General of the Army, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Whenever a Regiment leaves a station by wings or without being immediately relieved, the committee is to be Composed of Officers from the departing Regiment and from any other at the Station, a sufficient guard for the protection of the lines is to be left from the departing until relieved by the arriving Regiment, and the lines are not to be occupied by the latter until they have been inspected by the Commanding Officer and reported by him as agreeing with the report of the Committee, in case of difference, another Committee being ordered to inspect and report thereon.

4. Whenever it shall appear to the Commander-in-Chief that wanton injury has been done to the huts or that they have been allowed to fall into total disrepair from culpable neglect, Government will be prepared to withhold the whole or a portion of the hutting money from the regiment by whom the injury has been caused, and to direct it to be paid over to the Regiment occupying the damaged lines in addition to the allowance which they are entitled to.

5. The substance of these orders to be explained to Regiments on three successive parades so soon as the orders announcing a relief are made known.

No. 147 of 1851.—Colonel G. Jervis, Chief Engineer, is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the regulations.

The professional ability and zeal of Colonel Jervis, who for seven years has most effeciently filled the office of Chief Engineer, have been conspicuous during his long and meritorious career of nearly forty years, and in bringing the name of Col. Jervis prominently to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will point in particular to his exertions in the cause of Native education, and in the training of native youths, specially for the scientific service of the Government.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1851.

No. 148 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical certificate.

Captain C. Mauger, of the 17th Regiment N. I.
Ensign J. Wauchope of the 24th Regiment N. I.
Ensign C. F. F. Chamberlain, of the 26th Regiment N. I.
Assistant Surgeon W. J. Stuart.
Assistant Surgeon T. J. Young.

No. 149 of 1851.—Lieutenant W. Cameron, of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed to act as Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency, until the arrival of Captain Turnbull, or further orders.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1851.

No. 150 of 1851.—The 8th Clause of the G. G. O. of the 13th March 1850, No. 184, is cancelled, and the following is to be substituted for it:

8. Securities may be either personal or in notes of the Government Loans, or made up of both.

No. 151 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:—

Infantry.

Senior Major W. Macan to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Crawley, deceased . . . . . } *Date of Rank.* 25th Feb. 1851.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) D. Carstairs to be Major, Lieutenant B. Kay to be Captain, and Ensigd S. C. Milford to be Lieutenant, in succession to Macan, promoted . . . . . } Do. do.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Milford, promoted:—

	Rank as Ensign in the	
	Regiment.	*Army.*
Cecil Willoughby Wigney	20th Feb. 1851.	26th Dec. 1849.

Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieutenant A B. Kemball to be Captain, and 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Blunt to be 1st Lieutenant, in succession to St. Clair, retired... ... ... } 28th Feb. 1851.

	Rank as 2nd Lieutenant in the	
	Regiment	*Army.*
George Henry Stone...	28th Feb. 1851.	11th Dec. 1849.

No. 152 of 1851.—The following Order is confirmed:—

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, dated Sholapore, the 11th February 1851, making over Command of the Southern Division of the Army to Lieutenant Colonel Coffin, of the 6th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, the next Senior Officer, from the 18th instant, consequent on his departure to the Mahableshwur Hills on Medical certificate.

No. 153 of 1851.— The Hon'ble the Court have granted the undermentioned Officers extension of leave for the period specified:—

Captain Henry Weston . . . .
Lieutenant A. E. N. Proctor . . . } For six months.
Assistant Surgeon G. J. Shaw, M. D. .

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1851.

No. 31 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Commander J. W. Young, from the shore, to the Command of the "Ferooz," from the 8th February 1851, vice Lieutenant Gardner, transferred to the "Hastings."

Lieutenant Twynam, of the "Ferooz," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 11th February 1851.

Commander Macdonald, Commanding the "Clive," to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, for the month of December 1850, in addition, there being no competent person available.

By Commander J. Stephens, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Singapore.

Lieutenant F. Gardiner, of the "Semiramis," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 15th November 1850.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1851.

No. 32 of 1851.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased to direct that a Midshipman not trying to pass all his Examinations within six months after serving his time, having opportunity to do so shall be subjected to the same penalty as if turned back in Seamanship, according to the existing Regulations.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1851.

Captain G. Malet, Superintendent of the Gaekwar Contingent in Katteewar, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 25th ultimo, to visit the Presidency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, *Chief Secretary.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1851.

Mr. C. T. H. Shaw and Mr. C. G. Kemball are attached to the Office of the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1851.

Mr. A. Stewart, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, has been allowed leave of absence for fifteen days.

Mr. W. W. Bell, Collector of Dharwar, was allowed, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, an extension, until the 20th ultimo, of the leave of which he availed himself on 13th January 1851, under the authority given by Government Order of 20th November last.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector of Rutnagherry, is placed in permanent charge of the Districts of Unjunwell and Sooverndroog.

Mr. J. N. Rose, Commissioner for the Settlement of Claims to Compensation on account of Transit and Town Duties, &c. in the Southern Division has been allowed leave of absence for fifteen days from the 15th inst. under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Captain T. A. Cowper, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed an Assistant to the Inam Commissioner.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1851.

The leave of absence, on Medical certificate, granted under date the 3d January last, to Mr. C. J. Davies, Second Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is extended to the 31st instant.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, Collector of Surat, is allowed to remain in the Districts on deputation, until the close of the season.

Mr. J S. Inverarity, Second Assistant Collector, in Charge of the Sholapoor Collectorate, having resumed charge of his duties on the 25th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the extended leave of absence granted to him under date the 19th idem has been cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1851.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast assumed charge of his appointment of Collector of Land Revenue at the Presidency, on the 10th instant.

Govind Mahadeo, 4th Class Mamlutdar of Pergunnah Parchole, to be a 3rd Class Mamlutdar of the Chowrassee Pergunnah, in the Surat Collectorate.

Juggonath Govind, 5th Class Mamlutdar of Pergunnah Parneira, to be a 4th Class Mamlutdar of the Porchole Pergunnah, in the Surat Collectorate.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1851.

Surgeon E. T. Downes to be Assay Master, from the date of the departure of Surgeon Kays to Europe, until further orders.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1851.

Mr. C. Forbes, Acting Senior Asssistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave to proceed to Mahableshwar, on sick certificate, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, and to remain there for the period of one month.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1851.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. C. Forbes to be assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, vice Mr. Corfield, appointed Joint Judge of the Konkan, stationed at Rutnagherry.

Mr. A. B. Warden, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, to be Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan for the detached Station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. J. Gibbs to be Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar.

Bombay Castle 11th March 1851.

Lieutenant Kane, Western Bheel Agent, is allowed leave of absence, from the 24th instant to the 7th proximo, (both days inclusive,) to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Junordun Wassoodewjee, Principal Sudder Ameen of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days beyond the period which was sanctioned under date the 22nd January last.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1851.

Second Hospital Assistant Nazareth is ordered to return to his duties with the Ghaut Police Corps.

Lieutenant C. W. Barr, Acting Adjutant of the Ghaut Police Corps, to be an Assistant Magistrate in the several Zillahs of this Presidency, with the exception of Ahmedabad and Dharwar, under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835.

Mr. A. Bell, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs, for one month from the 25th instant, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations.

Mr. E. M. Suart, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, assumed charge of his Office on the 3rd instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1851.

Assistant Surgeon H. Giraud, Professor of Chemistry in the Grant Medical College, and Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, has been allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on sick certificate.

Erratum

In the Notification of the 28th ultimo, *for* "Assistant Surgeon Haines to be Assistant Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital," *read* "Assistant Surgeon Haines to be Acting Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital."

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1851.

First Grade Apprentice Thompson, of the Civil Hospital, Poona, is transferred to the Bheel Corps at Dhurumgaum, and First Grade Apprentice Rama Rajee is transferred from the Bheel Corps to the Civil Hospital Poona.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast received charge of the Office of Superintendent of Stationery from Mr. F. Sims on the 10th instant.

With reference to Government Notification dated the 25th ultimo, Mr. E. H. Townsend is relieved of the duty of sitting on the Committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Wheel Tax Department.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to act as Assessors at the approaching Examination of Candidates for the Diploma of Graduate of the Grant Medical College:—

Surgeon Stovell.
Surgeon Watkins.
Assistant Surgeon Campbell.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1851.

The Reverend G. Morrison to act as Chaplain of Deesa, until further orders.

The Reverend G. N. Mitford to officiate as Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1851.

The Reverend R. E. Tyrwhitt, Assistant Chaplain at Deesa, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

8th Mar.—Steamer *Victoria*, F. Banks, Master, from Kurrachee, 5th March, at 6. 45 A. M. Passengers—Captain Grant, 3rd B. N. I; Captain Dewon, H. M. 21st; Captain Deceon, H. M 61st; Lieutenant Clancy, H. M. 98th; W. F. Chamberlain; three European discharged soldiers, one Gunner, and nine seamen, and twenty-five deck.

" " The H. Company's Steam Packet *Victoria*, Lieutenant J. Rennie, I. N., Commanding, from Suez and Aden, left Suez, 21st February 1851, at 8. 30 P. M., arrived at Aden, 28th February 1851, at 1' A. M. and left Aden at 1. P. M. Passengers—Colonel G. P. LeMessurier; Captain H. W. Evans, and a native servant; J. S. Child Esq., landed at Aden; Mr. Parsons, and a Native servant; Mr. Crispe, and a Native servant; Mr. C. Buckmaster; the Tailor; Mr. Sladson; Mr. Sconce. Midshipman, I. N.; Mons. and Madame Casimer and 4 Children. 2nd Class—Hajeee Sumar, landed at Aden, 2nd Class. From Aden—William Kenton, Esquire, Mahomed and a Native servant, 2nd class; 12 Destitute Seamen of the Ship *Rosaline*.

9th " The Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, J. Clark, Master, from Surat, 8th March. Passengers—one hundred and ten Natives.

" " Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts, Master, to Surat, yesterday morning at 6 A. M. Passengers—Major Ward, Bengal Army; Captain Pagton, H. M. 6th Regiment; and Several Natives.

" " Ship *Sir Bevois*, W. H. Lawton, Master, from China. Spoke the H. C. *Palannurus*, Canton 12th January, Singapore 21st January, Colombo 9th February, Allepay 21st February. Passengers—Mrs. Fellows, Shaik Dawood, Shaik Ahmed, Amoonally Abdoolally, Kumroodin Ahaufally, Hyderally Abdoolally, and three Native Servants; Wm. Burnside, G. Smith, J. Canlish, Wm. Graham; E. John Sparks, wrecked.

" " Ship *Stornaway*, John Robertson, Master, from London 9th November, 1850. Passengers—Lieutenant H. P. Tyacke, 2nd Regiment E. L. I., Captain R. J. Agulby, and servant, and Mr. John Perrie.

10th " Barque, *Isabella*, C. Turner, Master, from Glasgow, 27th September.

12th " Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis, Master, from Surat at 7-45 A. M. Passengers—Revd. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, and seventy-five Natives deck.

" " Ship *Swithamley*, J. Jennings, Master, from China 24th January, and Singapore 5th February. Passengers—nine Parsees with seven Native servants, and Lieutenant Douglas, B. A.

DEPARTURES.

8th Mar.—Ship *Hannibal*, J. Crichton, Master, to Liverpool.

" " Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis, Master, to Surat. Passengers—Several Natives.

" " The Steamer *Bombay*, N. W. Haselwood, Master, to Kurrachee. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Cumming; Lieutenant Chichester; Captain S. Parr: a Gentleman; 2 2nd Class, and 20 deck.

10th " The B. S. N. Company Steamer *Victoria*, F. Banks, Commander, to Colombo and Malabar Coast. Passengers—
For Vingorla.—Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Sandwith, Colonel Mant, Major Hutt, C. B.; and Mr. Hart, C. S.
For Cannanore.—Captain Sweet, Madras Army.
For Calicut.—Dr. Maxwell, Madras Army; and a gentleman.
For Penang.—Dr. and Mrs Giraud.
For Cochin.—Mrs Foreman and family.
7 2nd class; and 12 3rd class.

11th " The E. I. Company's Steamer *Berenice*, Mr. W. Fenner, Acting Master, to Kurrachee.

" " Barque *Hamoody*, C. W. Mc.Donald, Master. to Singapore.

12th " Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Rhodes, Master, to Surat. Passengers—Several Natives.

" " Barque *Clarissa*, G. F. Andru, Master, to Singapore. Passengers—Miss Andru.

13th " Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, J. Rhodes, Master, to Surat. Passengers—Several Natives.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—On the 10th March, at Mahableshwar, by the Revd. J. N. Allen, Captain Schneider, 2nd Grenadiers, to Amelia Euphemia, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, late Bengal Engineers.

At Byculla, 12th March, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, Mr. W. E. Chamberlain, of Kurrachee, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Peirse, Richmond, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.—At Bombay, on Sunday, the 9th March, the wife of Mr. Thomas Wray, of a daughter.

At Mahableshwar, on the 7th instant, the wife of Major T. Candy, Superintendent Poona College, of a son.

At Mahableshwar, on the 6th instant, the wife of Lieutenant J. Francis, Superintendent Deccan Revenue Survey, of a son.

On the 28th February, the lady of General Fraser, the Resident of Hyderabad, of a daughter.

At Mazagon, on Sunday, the 9th instant, Mrs. Williiam H. Wakeman, of a son.

At Deesa, on the morning of the 4th March, the wife of Assistant Apothecary John Collins, H. M.'s 8th King's, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP BOOKS!!!

CHAMBERS' Papers for the people vols. 1 to 5 per volume	Rs.	0	12 0
Illustrated London spelling		0	12 0
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Do. Mechanics		0	6 9
Do. Astronomy		0	8 0
Do. Hydrostatics		0	6 9
Do. Electricity		0	8 0
Do. Matter and Motion		0	6 9
Do. Geographical Primer		0	5 6
Girls' own Book		2	14 0
Murray's British India		3	2 0
Lever's St. Patrick's Eve		1	14 0

ANDREW DUNLOP.
No. 21 *Rampart Row.*

Bombay, 13th March 1851.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "*Pekin*" (1000 Tons, and 420 H. P.,) Captain BAKER, will be despatched on 19th March, for the above Ports, taking Cargo and Passengers, also for Madras and Calcutta, Suez, Malta, Constantinople, and Southampton.

In consequence of the Hoolee Holidays, the last Shipping day will be *Thursday, the 13th March*, after which no Cargo can be received on board.

JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 28th Feb., 1851.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL SERMON, on behalf of the above Society, will be preached on Sunday Morning, the 9th instant, in St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Revd. G. N. Mitford. A Collection will be made after the Sermon.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Girls' School Room, Byculla, on Wednesday the 12th instant, at which the VISCOUNTESS FALKLAND will be present. The Chair will be taken by P. W. LEGEYT, Esq., at 11 o'clock.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society
5th March, 1851.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
Digitized by Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

ANDREW DUNLOP, Agent, Bookseller, Music-seller, &c. No. 21, Rampart Row, next door to the Bombay Bank, Bombay, begs to inform his Constituents and the Public, that he is prepared to order out—either Overland or *via* the Cape, on most favourable terms, —PHILOSOPHICAL, CHEMICAL, OR OTHER APPARATUS and Instruments from *Messrs. Horn, Thornwaite and Wood, Messrs. Griffen & Co.*, or any other Manfacturers who may be specified by the party ordering. TURNING and OTHER MECHANICAL TOOLS from *Holtzapfel & Co.*, WATCHES &c. from *McCabe and Co.*, PIANOS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description by the first Makers in England, &c. &c.

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Ditto from £5 to £10 do...	10½an.	11 an.
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Monthly Magazines, &c., costing 3*s.* 6*d.* each number or part, Rs. 30 per annum.

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A. D. begs to state, that he has always on hand a choice assortment of the most popular Music,—and that in a short time he will have in hand every thing connected with the Music trade, supplies being now on the way, making his Establishment a complete Musical Depôt.

The following are A. D.'s rates for pieces of Music specially commissioned per Overland route.

	Cash with order.	*Payable on delivery.*
Orders under £5 English value.	9½an.	10an.
Ditto £5 and upwards.....	8½an.	9an.

Per Shilling of the English price.

Music in bound volumes on the same terms as Books.

DEPOT FOR SCHOOL BOOKS.—A. DUNLOP, *No.* 21, *Rampart Row, Bombay*, begs to state, that large supplies of the Educational publications of Messrs. W. and R. CHAMBERS, and Messrs. OLIVER AND BOYD, have been shipped for him, and that shortly he hopes to be well stocked with the Educational publications of these two well-known Firms. These Books *A. D.* intends to retail at *English Price*, or Eight Annas per Shilling, with a liberal discount to Booksellers or Schoolmasters taking a quantity.

A. D. trusts soon to be enabled to give all other School Books at the same rates.

BOOSEY'S CELEBRATED BAND INSTRUMENTS. — ANDREW DUNLOP, *No.* 21, *Rampart Row, Bombay*, having been appointed Agent for the Bombay Presidency for these celebrated Instruments, has much pleasure in intimating, that it is the intention of Messrs T. BOOSEY AND Co., the London Agents of Mr. Boosey, to keep up a stock of them in Bombay, in order that their numerous Patrons may be saved the delay consequent on ordering them as heretofore from England, and as Mr. DUNLOP intends to supply the Instruments at the English Price, with the Freight, Insurance, and other charges merely added, Messrs. BOOSEY and Co. trust that the arrangement will afford entire satisfaction to their friends in India.

The first shipment of these Instruments is now on the way—it consists principally of Clarionets, Cornets and Trumpets, and other instruments are also about being shipped.—A. D. will be glad to register orders for any of these Instruments, and forward them immediately on arrival.

The following are the prices of these Instruments : the charges &c. to Bombay A. D. calculates will not be above 18 to 20 per cent.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Clarionet in B flat, C or E flat, of Box-wood, with 13 brass keys, and latest improvements	£5 15 0
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Flute in D, E flat or F, of Box-wood, with 8 brass keys, &c...	2 10 0
Picolo in D, E flat or F, ditto	1 10 0
Flute ditto, of Ebony or Cocoa-wood and German-silver keys, &c	5 5 0
Piccolo, ditto ditto	2 10 0
Oboe, of Box-wood, with brass keys and last improvement	6 6 0
Ditto of Ebony or Cocoa-wood with German-silver keys and ditto	8 8 0
Cornet a Piston, with valves, &c &c	7 7 0
Valve Trumpet, with three valves	7 7 0
Plain Cavalry Trumpet	2 2 0
Field Bugle	2 2 0
French Horn with crooks, from B alto to B basso	8 8 0
Ditto ditto, with three valves, &c. &c. &c	12 12 0
Althorn or Clavicord in B, with 3 valves	10 10 0
Ditto in E flat, with ditto	10 10 0
Alto Trombone in F or E flat...	5 5 0
Tenor ditto in C or B flat	6 6 0
Bass ditto in G or F	7 7 0
Alto Trombone in E flat or F, with 3 valves	8 8 0
Tenor ditto in C or B, with do..	9 9 0
Bass ditto in F or G, with do....	10 10 0
Cornetto Soprano in E flat, for Brass band	7 7 0
Ditto Tenore in D flat, for do..	7 7 0
Basson with 12 Brass or German-silver keys, &c. &c	12 12 0
Ophicleide in C or B flat	12 12 0
Bombardon in F or E flat, with 4 valves	16 16 0
Euphonion in B flat, with do....	14 14 0
Bass Drum, with Royal Arms...	9 9 0
Tambourine	3 0 0
Side Drum, with Royal Arms.	4 10 0
Kettle Drum, with Royal Arms, per pair	14 14 0
Turkish Cimbals	6 6 0

Drum Heads—Clarionet, Oboe, and Bassoon Ready.

OVERLAND MAIL, *Via Marseilles and Southampton.* It is hereby notified for general information that the Mid-Monthly Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles, and Southampton, will be closed on MONDAY the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open (except for pre-paid Letters, *viâ* Southampton) until 5 o'clock, under the usual terms.

Post Office Packets, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "PERIM," for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, will be closed on TUESDAY the 18th proximo, at 6 o'clock P. M.

A. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
5th March 1851.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY, TO LONDON.

THE well known and fast sailing ship "GLENELG," will leave this on or about the 15th March, for the above port. Has only one of three side Cabins disengaged. For passage only apply to Captain WILKINSON on board, or at the shop of, MERWANJEE, Ship Chandler, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 3d March, 1851.

FOR WOOSUNG DIRECT.

THE fast sailing new Clipper "SASSOON FAMILY", Captain JOHN DUNN, for freight of Opium only, and will have quick despatch.

Apply to DAVID SASOON.

Tamarind lane, 5th March, 1851.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND BOOK OF DIRECTION FOR 1851. Price Rupees FIVE. For sale at the Bombay Gazette Office and Agency ; also at KURRACHEE, by Messrs. Chamberlain and Co. and at POONA, by Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jemsetjee, Sudder Bazar.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Almanac and Book of Direction" for the current year, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is in a style of getting up vastly superior to anything of the kind which has issued from the offices of the Calcutta publishers.—*Calcutta Citizen, Feb.4.*

We can assure the proprietor that he has well fulfilled his promise to issue the book with "many improvements." — *Calcutta Eastern Star, Feb.* 15.

We have to acknowledge our thanks to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for a beautiful volume of 600 pages with the above title. The clear type, the excellent arrangement, its useful contents and elegant binding do great credit to the parties concerned in the publication, and indicate that the publication of Books at the Bombay Presidency has reached a high degree of perfection.—*Colombo Examiner, Jan.* 18.

We must acknowledge with thanks to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* the receipt of a Bombay Almanac for 1851, one of the most beautiful works of the kind we have ever seen. —*Ceylon Times, Jan.* 16.

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